THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 266

**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Behind the Foreign Policy

Sacrificing Men for Aims

President Nurses Climax

¶ **Peace Words**—Britain authorizes Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador in Washington, to secure an interpretation of America's newly defined foreign policy. Reference to quarantining nations afflicted with violent war mania, Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement branding Japan a treaty-breaker, and the promise of American alignment with the League of Nations all seem to demand further explanation. What is meant by quarantines? How far is Washington willing to go to enforce them?

• **Assuming**, as most commentators do, that the process of quarantining refers to the laying down of trade sanctions against aggressor nations, there is little room for doubt that the Administration is willing to consider taking such action against Japan, even to furthering a boycott of Japanese goods, since Mr. Hull has definitely branded Japan a treaty-breaker, and has committed the United States to participation in a conference of the Nine-Power Treaty signatories. But world capitols, both favorable and unfavorable, are concerned to know whether there is likely to emerge from America's new internationally minded view anything strong enough to compel Japanese observance of international codes.

• **Thus far** the war party now dominating the Japanese has shown an equal indifference to words and codes. It refuses to participate in the projected nine-power conference, and will pursue its present policy in China, regardless of pressure. Such an attitude increases the significance of the question Ambassador Lindsay will ask. If conferences fail and sanctions are ineffectual, is America ready to stand behind its quarantine signs with further "persuaders"?

• **But while** this question will inevitably be asked, is it definitely established (despite Manchoukuo and Ethiopia) that the use of force is inevitable? The Japanese war party shares the weakness of other authoritarian militarists. It builds its war machine at the expense of its economic structure. As bullets pile up, bread is depleted; as bread is depleted, public dissatisfaction increases. Hence, militarism has a congenital weakness, especially dangerous to Japan, where militarism exists not as a public demand but as a party dominance.

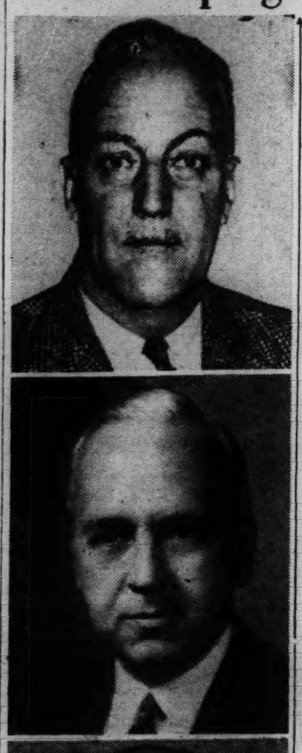
• **Should Britain** and the United States interrupt trade relations with Japan, something like a possible 75 per cent of her vital supplies would be seriously handicapped. Whether this could be done without precipitating a crisis is something only the future could answer. But whether the United States would be prepared to back its attitude further is a question that the State Department must sooner or later answer. However, that it would be necessary to do more than array its forces is deemed quite unlikely, for bread is more important than bullets and a righteous cause more important than both.

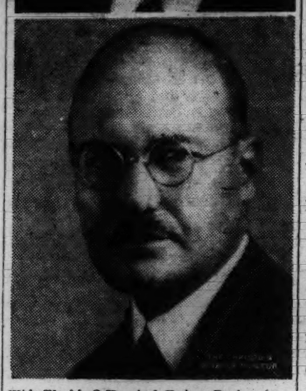
¶ **Intervention Note**—On the eve of Italy's reply to the British-French joint note on intervention in Spain, predictions fly to the effect that a rejection of the proposal is forthcoming. Reasons? Germany wasn't invited; present circumstances are unpropitious for withdrawal of volunteers; the London non-intervention committee should deal with the problem; restriction of the conversations to three powers might create new complications. • The impression conveyed is that Mussolini is willing to consider a peaceful withdrawal, so long as it entails no sacrifice to fascist hopes in Spain. It's easier to sacrifice countless "volunteers."

¶ **President Returns**—Three weeks ago President Roosevelt left Washington and fared west. He now returns to the national capital in an aura of satisfaction, echoes of his Chicago foreign policy speech resounding along the way. His three cabinet cronies— Morgenthau, Farley, and Roper—meet him at the station, and presently he is driving through the White House gates somewhat in the mood of a Roman general returning to Caesar's court from conquests among the barbarians. Settled into the routine of Washington again, he makes brief replies to the news scriveners. • Whatever the President says at present about anything would be anticlimaxical. Having encouraged America to take the universal look, he is wise enough not to obtrude a local angle.

¶ **National Defense**—The National Council for Prevention of War meets in Washington and considers: Revision of the national defense policy; a national referendum on war; peaceful changes through economic adjustments; public education for peace. • The subjects chosen indicate that definite measures to end war without war gain popular support.

New Presidents Inducted By Yale, Cornell, Williams In Sweeping Changes in East





Wide World; © Harris & Ewing; Bachrach

Charles Seymour
Top—President of Yale University

Dr. Edmund Ezra Day
Center—President of Cornell University

Dr. James P. Baxter
Lower—President of Williams College

Leading Educators, Citizens and Students Attend the Ceremonies

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Three large eastern universities and colleges inducted new presidents with formal ceremonies today. Leading educators, citizens and students from nearly all states were in attendance as new academic heads were seated by Yale and Cornell Universities and by Williams College.

Dr. Charles Seymour became the fifteenth president of Yale in ceremonies in Battell Chapel at New Haven, Conn., identical with those by which two of his ancestors also were installed.

At Ithaca, N. Y., Dr. Edmund Ezra Day stepped into the presidency of Cornell, and at Williamstown, Mass., Dr. James Phinney Baxter 3d, youngest man ever chosen to head the 144-year-old institution, took over the direction of Williams.

This triple induction of university and college heads marked the most sweeping change in eastern educational admfnistration in several years. It followed within a few weeks the induction of Dr. Roswell G. Ham as president of Mt. Holyoke College at South Hadley, Mass.

At two of the ceremonies today addresses were given by heads of Harvard University. Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, spoke at Cornell, and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus, gave the congratulatory address at Williams.

Neutrality Act Attacked

An attack upon the American Neutrality Act was made by Dr. Baxter in the address prepared for his inaugural.

"Our own country, after too hasty a reading of the lessons of the years 1914 to 1917, has placed on the statute book a system of neutrality which, in the opinion of many careful students, is more likely to involve us in war than our old system," he declared.

In the address, Dr. Baxter, a former professor of history at Harvard, inferentially favored a policy similar to that adopted this week by the United States in regard to the Japanese invasion of China.

"While Congress fumbled with the economic aspects of neutrality, without mastering them, too little attention has been paid to the risks of emotional involvement in war," he said.

"If the next war brings democracies to grips with Fascist states, the risks of emotional involvement will be still greater than they were 20 years ago. Must the United States be drawn into another World War before her people learn the lesson that the best way to avoid being involved in such a struggle is to help prevent it from beginning?"

Dr. Baxter succeeded Dr. Tyler Dennett, who resigned last summer after differences with the Williams

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Drop in Migration Of Britons Alarms Australian Heads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA—In the seven years from 1930 to 1936, Australia lost by migration nearly 30,000 people of British stock. In the financial year just ended the loss of Britons, on balance, was 1248. Publication of the official figures has caused much surprise.

In the four years from 1925 to 1928, Australia gained by white alien (non-British) migrated 35,000 people. Thus, the pre-depression annual average was about 9000. In 1935-36, the net gain of white aliens was 2599; in 1936-37 it was 3234. Thus, the arrival of aliens is about one-third of what it was in the prosperous years.

Prime Minister Joseph Aloysius Lyons has confessed that the Federal Ministry is greatly perturbed over the British migration figures. William Anderson, Minister of the Interior, has said that "the policy of the Commonwealth Government is to safeguard the employment and living standards of its own people; and, subject to this, to encourage British migration. But, in the face of the British migration figures, the fall in the birthrate, and the international situation, we can hardly slam the door on the rest of the world. We can, and we do, ensure that the influx of white aliens shall not prejudice us nationally, or lower our living standards."

In any steps it may suggest to turn the tide of British migration to Australia's favor, the Federal Ministry is embarrassed by the indifference of certain of the states—and the open hostility of some of them—to any co-operative state and Federal plans.

Nevertheless, so rude has been the shock to national complacency that fresh efforts may now be made. By every test of officially- and privately-compiled statistics, Australia's rise to prosperity has reached 1929 levels at least. That there will be a shortage of skilled artisans is a prediction frequently made. It will be accelerated when Australia's new defense program is in operation. Group settlement plans are quite out of favor. Plans that succeeded in the past, such as bringing boys and girls to Australia, and the nomination method with assisted passages for British migrants, are again being urged.

Saving Our Schools
Fifth of 52 Articles
On Page 3

The Monitor Index

Friday, Oct. 8, 1937

Traveltalks	4
The Home Forum	7
Abundance	
[With German Translation]	
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	8
Financial Pages	9-10-11
Sports Page	12
Bank Women's Convention	13
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	13
Daily Features	15
Editorials	16

Unions Oppose Any Restraint On Bargaining

British Delegates Tell A. F. of L. of Fight on Interference

Problems Similar

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 8—Plans of British labor unions for meeting depressions together with the record of their successful resistance to government interference in their voluntary practice of collective bargaining were brought to the American Federation of Labor convention here by the traditional fraternal delegates from the British labor movement.

Simultaneously the possibility of government intervention in America was made an immediate issue of this meeting by a resolution written by the officers of 1,500,000 workers, or nearly half the membership of the A. F. of L.

What stirred this unprecedented move was President Roosevelt's pending wages and hours bill. The leaders of the building and metal trades departments of the federation, who fought the bill in Congress, transferred their attack to labor's conclave.

Wage Bill Criticized

They criticized the wages and hours bill as introduced from the White House on the ground that it would have "created a governmental agency influencing and, at its discretion, replacing collective bargaining as now carried on by voluntary association of wage earners and their employers."

Accordingly, the union objectors urged the convention to declare its opposition to any form of legislation which would:

1. In any way limit, abridge or supplant the practice of collective bargaining, or
2. In any measure interfere with, supplant or transfer the practice of collective bargaining from organized labor to boards, commissions or other bodies established by federal laws.

The problem is now in the United States. The federation is divided. William Green, president of the federation, parted with his teammates. The leaders pushing for a decision are John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department, and secretary of the resolutions committee of this convention, and J. W. Willis, president of the Building Trades Department.

Report From Britain

Meanwhile the convention learned from its British visitors how the older trade union movement in Great Britain has worked out the question of government regulation and defense against depressions.

Patterned very largely after the British movement, American labor organization rests on the same fundamentals, Mr. Green observed.

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Campaign for Better Nutrition Reaches Far East Countryside

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A determined international drive to overcome the inertia of centuries in the Far Eastern countryside and give its millions of peasants a higher standard of living is being made by the League of Nations.

Not long ago a conference of all the Far Eastern Health Administrations met under League auspices at Bandoeng in Java to stir the Governments into activity.

After a two years' investigation on the spot, the League's Health Committee reported to the conference that in all Asiatic countries "only relatively trifling sums" are allocated to the detailed study of nutrition or to attempts to improve it. This all-important field, the authorities apparently feel, should be left to private initiative, and only in the event of war or economic depression do they decide to act.

Yet all the investigations of the League's experts into the state of health of the peoples of the Far East invariably lead back to the problem of nutrition.

"The prevailing opinion," they declare, "is that the state of nutrition of rural districts is not wholly satisfactory in any of the Asiatic countries. It is thought that, of the 1,150,000,000 inhabitants of that continent, not less than 75 per cent have a diet below the standards fixed by European research. From various publications, and from the information that the committee collected during its tour, it appears that a large part of the population is living on the border-line of the minimum requirements, while millions are even below that level."

Unlike other continents, there is no overproduction of food in Asia, where it has never had to be destroyed on that account. Everything produced is quickly consumed and the dominant question everywhere is how to increase crops. Furthermore, the food problem of the East is almost exclusively a rural problem, since more than 90 per cent of the population live outside the towns.

Quoting with approval the statement of the recent Royal Commission on Agriculture in India that "all the resources at the disposal of the State should be brought to bear on the problem of rural uplift" to produce "an organized and sustained effort," the League committee notes that a re-orientation of governmental policies is at last taking place and that "the needs of the distant and inarticulate peasant are being weighed in the council chambers where hitherto his voice has been little heard."

And there is, too, a gradual awakening among large sections of the rural population. There is a growing desire for improved conditions.

Japan 'War Declaration' Seen

SHANGHAI, Oct. 8 (AP)—Gen. Iwane Matsui, Japanese commander-in-chief on the Shanghai front, issued a proclamation today—the first official announcement of the Japanese invasion of China—which Chinese considered the equivalent of, if not a diplomatically formal declaration, of war.

General Matsui declared the Japanese Army "is now prepared to use every means to subdue its opponents." In view of previous declarations of Japanese Army and Navy spokesmen, observers considered this the verbal prelude of Japan's threatened big push against the Chinese defense lines northwest of Shanghai.

General Matsui's proclamation declared:

"Charged by His Majesty, the Emperor, with the task of heading the Shanghai expeditionary force, I have landed on Chinese soil south of the Yangtse River.

"The objectives of the Japanese expeditionary forces, as clearly set out by the Japanese Government's statements, are not only to protect the vested interests of Japan and the lives and property of Japanese residents of the affected area, but also to scourge the Chinese Government army, who have been pursuing anti-foreign and anti-Japanese policies in collaboration with Communist influences.

"In short, the mission of the Japanese army is to establish the foundations for a firm and lasting peace in East Asia.

"We feel sorry for the many innocent persons who unfortunately are living in the area of hostilities, and it goes without saying the Japanese army has no enmity toward the Chinese people in general.

"However, against those who bear arms against Japan the Japanese army will show no mercy.

"Toward officials and nationals of foreign powers who have suffered in the hostilities or are threatened with injuries to their persons and property, we express our deepest sympathies.

"The Japanese army will leave nothing undone to respect and protect the lives and property of nationals of third powers.

"With the close co-operation of the naval forces, the Japanese expeditionary force is determined to clear the skies of ominous clouds and I am confident the day is not far off when the light of peace will shine again."

A dispatch from Peiping said the Japanese Domei News Agency reported the important city of Chengtingfu on the railroad to Hankow was occupied at 10:30 a. m. today. Chengtingfu is 150 miles southwest of Peiping and its capture put the Japanese army within striking distance of the fortified Chinese line at Shihkiachwang, eight miles farther south.

Japanese disclosed the first activity of their war planes in North China in many days, asserting they had downed five Chinese planes in "dog fights" after a Chinese air patrol had attempted a surprise raid on Paotingfu, captured capital of Hopei Province, 80 miles southwest of Peiping.

With the renewal of bombings of railroad stations and trains along the route of the Japanese southward march, numbers of Chinese and six Americans evacuated Tsinanfu, capital of Shantung Province, for the eastern port of Tsingtao.

Japan Ponders the Crisis

Wide World — **The House of Peers in Session**

Gen. Hajime Sugiyama, Japanese War Minister, Pictured on the Rostrum, Explains the Causes and Developments in the Present Hostilities, While Members of the House of Peers Study the Maps of China on Their Desks

Congress to Grapple Policy Shift

Feeling Exists President in Chicago Speech Infringed on Preserves

Isolationists at Bay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—Profound changes in American foreign policy certain to provoke vigorous discussion in Congress are forecast in the President's Chicago address and the State Department's action in branding Japan as a treaty-violator. Congress repeatedly refused to give Mr. Roosevelt the power he requested of naming an "aggressor" in an international quarrel. But the State Department now, without using that word, has virtually achieved the same objective. This has brought warm support from some senators, opposition from others.

Thus, in the continuing struggle between the American Chief Executive and the National Legislature over control of foreign policy, a new and historic chapter is being written.

Aware of this fact, the isolationist senators who framed the supposedly airtight, peace-at-any-price Neutrality Act are uttering complaints. These are balanced, however, by the praise of others. In long-distance telephone interviews received here, Senator Gerald P. Nye (D) of North Dakota declared, "We are drifting into war," and Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho expressing similar disapproval, voiced traditional isolationist sentiment in declaring:

"The only thing we could and should do is to pursue our own course and keep aloof from entanglements. As I see it, this is just another case of Great Britain expecting every American to do his duty."

Congress May Take It Up

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, however, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, has strongly backed the President's course, as has also Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, a member of the same committee and an anti-isolationist.

Thus the fight has begun which is likely to rage in Congress in the special session which is now expected.

A review of recent events in Amer-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Roosevelt Repercussions

Developments today in the train of international diplomatic negotiations touched off by President Roosevelt's Chicago speech were as follows:

President Roosevelt, back at Washington, went into session with advisers as to the next step in American co-operation with the joint effort to restrain aggression.

Anthony Eden, at London, informally characterized the latest American developments as "real contributions to peace." Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech tonight was eagerly awaited.

Senator William E. Borah, in Idaho, was reported as being dubious of any usefulness from a Nine-Power conference at this time.

Throughout the United States, comment from press and individuals recognized with increasing clarity that the President had split definitely with the attitudes implicit in the Neutrality Law, and was confronting Congress with what amounted to an executive reversal of policy.

British Aid Pledged to U. S. To Establish Peace of World

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today pledged Great Britain's wholehearted co-operation with President Roosevelt in seeking to establish world-wide peace.

The Prime Minister, making what was considered his most important speech since he succeeded Stanley Baldwin, at the same time cautioned Premier Mussolini of Italy that lasting Anglo-Italian friendship depends on Italy's decision regarding the foreign troops fighting in Spain's civil war.

Speaking before a Conservative Party rally at Scarborough, Mr. Chamberlain also reminded warmakers that Britain is rearming on the vastest scale ever attempted in peace time.

Referring to President Roosevelt's Chicago address appealing for world peace, Chamberlain said:

"Three days ago the attention of the world was arrested by a clarion call from the other side of the Atlantic, as welcome as it was timely in its utterance.

"Hitherto it has been assumed the United States, the most powerful country in the world, would remain content with a frankly isolationist policy.

"But Mr. Roosevelt has seen that if what he calls an epidemic of world lawlessness is allowed to spread, no country will be safe from attack.

"In his declaration of the necessity for a return to belief in the pledged word and the sanctity of treaties he has voiced the convictions of this country as well as his own, and in his call for concerted effort in the cause of peace, this government will be wholeheartedly with him."

Drunken Driver's Passenger Loses German Damages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The District Court of Brunswick has just handed down a decision according to which a person injured while riding with a driver whom he knows may be under the influence of alcohol has no right to claim damages.

An inhabitant of Brunswick spent a "beer evening" with a friend. They went, in the friend's car, from saloon to saloon and finally ran into a streetcar. An alcohol test made immediately afterward indicated that the passenger and the driver had drunk at least 20 and 12 glasses of beer, respectively.

On the basis of this finding, the court decided the passenger had no claim for damages.

Tipsy Driver Convictions Increase in New York State

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 8 (AP)—Convictions in New York for driving while intoxicated have increased 56 per cent for the first six months of 1937 over the similar period of last year, the state motor vehicle bureau said today. From January to July, 1937, there were 31 fatalities resulting from 417 accidents involving intoxicated drivers, R. J. Maloy, the bureau's chief statistician, said, compared to 23 fatalities in 377 similar accidents in the first six months of 1936.

Licenses of 2285 intoxicated drivers were revoked between January and August, 1937, compared with 1629 in the similar period of last year.

Pioneer Furnace In Steel Romance Becomes Memory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8—Dismantling of historic Lucy Blast Furnace here removes from the scene of present-day industrial activity an early plant that had an important rôle at the incipience of the great drama of steel in America.

Compared to the giant blast furnaces of today, the old Lucy Furnace was perhaps crude and small in capacity, but attached to it was the glamor of the pioneer, for it was the first in the predecessor companies of the mammoth Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.

The original Lucy Furnace was built in 1871 and was named for the wife of Thomas M. Carnegie. It was first operated on May 18, 1872, and became idle on April 30, 1929. Thus, the many decades during which the Lucy Furnace was in production witnessed the upswing of a fledgling industry into the forefront of big business and saw steel-makers who had begun in a small way become leaders in American industry and finance.

The Lucy Furnace was one of the first operating units of the early Kloman, Carnegie & Co., and was contemporary with its early rival, the Isabella Furnace, directly across the Allegheny River.

Federal Jobholders Fewer In Executive Departments

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Civil Service Commission estimated today that 848,243 persons were employed in the executive branch of of the Government, Aug. 31, or 933 fewer than the previous month.

There was an increase of 483 in the District of Columbia but a decrease of 1416 elsewhere.

Roosevelt Acts To Strengthen His Peace Plan

Confers With Hull, Davis and Welles on Next Step to Take

Cabinet Called

Co-operation, While Retaining Freedom of Action, Seen as Aim of U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—President Roosevelt went into conference today with his chief foreign advisers on the Far Eastern crisis in preparation for the next step in his proposal made at Chicago, for "concerted action" to impose a "quarantine" upon aggressor nations.

Back from his swing across the country, Mr. Roosevelt immediately summoned to the White Honse conference the following men:

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State.

Norman H. Davis, "roving" ambassador of the President, frequently consulted on foreign affairs.

The White House conference lasted an hour and three-quarters.

Mr. Hull would not comment on the session other than to say they had engaged in a general discussion of international conditions.

"I haven't anything special to offer in comment," he told eager newsmen. "If there is anything else it will have to come from the White House here."

Later today President Roosevelt will hold a conference with his whole Cabinet. No definite statement was made of plans, but it was announced that foreign affairs would be taken up.

Next Step Awaited

Meanwhile Washington waited for the next definite word from Mr. Roosevelt as to his proposed course of action. It was made plain that the Administration did not intend to act alone in regard to Japan, which is now specifically branded as treaty-violator by the United States and most of the nations of the world incorporated in the League of Nations Assembly. This does not rule out the possibility that the United States, acting with other powers, will take strong steps of an economic nature to prevent Japan from getting those sinews of war without which experts declare her attack on China would be unavailing.

The invitation to Mr. Davis to attend the White House conference gave impetus to reports that he might be named American representative at the expected Far Eastern consultations among signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty. The State Department has taken the unusual step, through Mr. Hull, of announcing that it would accept an invitation to these consultations even before they were received. The incident is another example of one of the two points in Administration policy to date of giving full and free co-operation to international action to curb Japan, but at the same time of preserving independence of judgment, coupled with a specific determination to confine steps against Japan to those short of war.

Stimson's Position

Inner circles today indicated there might be veracity to a report that Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, had been aware of President Roosevelt's purpose before he made his far-reaching Chicago speech. It is recalled that Mr. Stimson is a friend of Mr. Hull and before now served as an intermediary between the Roosevelt and Hoover groups on a number of issues. The significance of the Stimson comment was important, both political and practical. As a former member of a Republican President's Cabinet, the whole-hearted support Mr. Stimson gives to the Roosevelt proposals will do much to disarm partisan critics and to counterbalance the attacks of Senators William E. Borah and Gerald P. Nye and other isolationists, which are already heard.

In the second place it offers the practical outline of a possible program against Japan which might be effective if supported by Great Britain and League powers.

Japan, as Mr. Stimson points out, is "peculiarly dependent upon the outside world for her ability to attack China." In this connection the figures on petroleum imports by Japan, revealed today, indicate the handicap Japan would be under if an embargo were imposed.

Need for Oil

Modern warfare conducted across an ocean is difficult to continue without petroleum. The figures show that in 1935 the United States supplied 76 per cent of Japan's total imports of crude and heavy oils, which had a total value of 106,826,000 yen, that the Dutch East Indies supplied 11 per cent of this total, and that the third highest exporter, Asiatic Russia, supplied only one-tenth of 1 per cent. The story in refined oils showed Dutch East Indies in 1935 supplying 54 per cent out of the total value of 45,821,000 yen, and the United States 30 per cent.

For 1936 the story is about the same. America's quota of the total imports which had value of 129,628,000 yen was still around 70 per cent, Dutch East Indies about the same proportions. The figures for

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

'Culture Olympics' Enlarged To Draw From Three States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8 —The "Cultural Olympics," started by the University of Pennsylvania last spring to promote the cultural interests of individuals and communities, were so successful that they are being enlarged in scope this season, according to announcement by Dr. Frederick C. Gruber, director of the Olympics.

This year the project will cover all sections of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware in place of the eight counties from which contestants were drawn last season. The program will be lengthened also, to cover eight months instead of two, and the field of activities included in it will be broadened.

Plans for the Year

Dr. Gruber described the plans for the Cultural Olympics in his announcement for the academic year just beginning.

"Conceived by Samuel S. Fleisher, president of the Graphic Sketch Club, and inaugurated with the financial support of George H. Johnson, president of Lit Brothers," he said, "the Cultural Olympics attracted 30,000 participants during the brief period they were conducted last spring.

"The final music and dramatic festivals and art exhibits on the university campus, in which 10,000 of those participants were represented, were attended by 25,000 persons, while nearly 50,000 were present at the district and regional festivals and exhibits which preceded those at the university.

"This year, as a result of the broadened program made possible by increased financial support from Mr. Johnson, an even greater response is anticipated.

Invitations Sent

"Invitations to enroll in the Cultural Olympics are now being sent to public and private schools, social agencies and similar organizations engaging in any of the cultural activities included in the project. Individuals seeking to enter must attach themselves to one of these local groups.

"Work in four major fields of cultural activity—music, graphic and plastic arts and crafts, the dance, and speech and literature—again will be featured, but a secondary school band day has been added to the music program; puppet shows and a foreign language play festival will be included for the first time under dramatic arts, while the construction of stage models is a new addition in the fields of arts and crafts.

Permanent Gallery

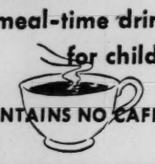
"Inspired by the wide interest in art, a permanent art gallery, where work in that field contributed during the Cultural Olympics may be exhibited throughout the year, also will be opened at 3425 Woodland Avenue, on the university campus.

"The new classification for participating groups will place all those under 12 years of age in an elementary group. The junior group will include participants from 12 to 15, and the senior group, from 16 to 18, inclusive. In addition, there will be a collegiate group, and a fifth group embracing adults who are 19 or over.

"Both in the regional and final festivals, as well as in all other phases of the Cultural Olympics program, the value of co-operation and the sharing of cultural experiences will be stressed."

Postum

An ideal, warm meal-time drink for children!



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Indians Enlist To Study Bible As 'Volunteers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Training Indians on reservations in daily devotional Bible reading will be carried on in the next few months, especially among the younger members of the tribes, by the Gospel Volunteers of the World, Inc., according to announcement by T. B. Tibbitts, founder and director of the organization Oct. 5.

Many Indians have already enlisted as "volunteers," he added. At the annual reunion and rally held here recently by the group and attended by more than 300 persons, it was emphasized that "youth is our aim," and that a special effort would be made to develop the program among younger Indians in schools of the West.

A new auditorium to seat 1200 persons is being erected at Camp-of-the-Woods, summer headquarters of the organization near Speculator, N. Y., which will be ready by July 1. Winter headquarters are at Camp-of-the-Palms, Keystone Heights, Fla. Representatives in many parts of the world are numbered among the several thousand members of this non-sectarian movement, which has as its objective "to enlist all people in daily devotional Bible reading."

Reforestation in Aiken, S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Approximately 1,000,000 tree seedlings have been reserved for a 40,000-acre reforestation project in Aiken, S. C., N. D. Canterbury, Assistant State Forester, has announced.

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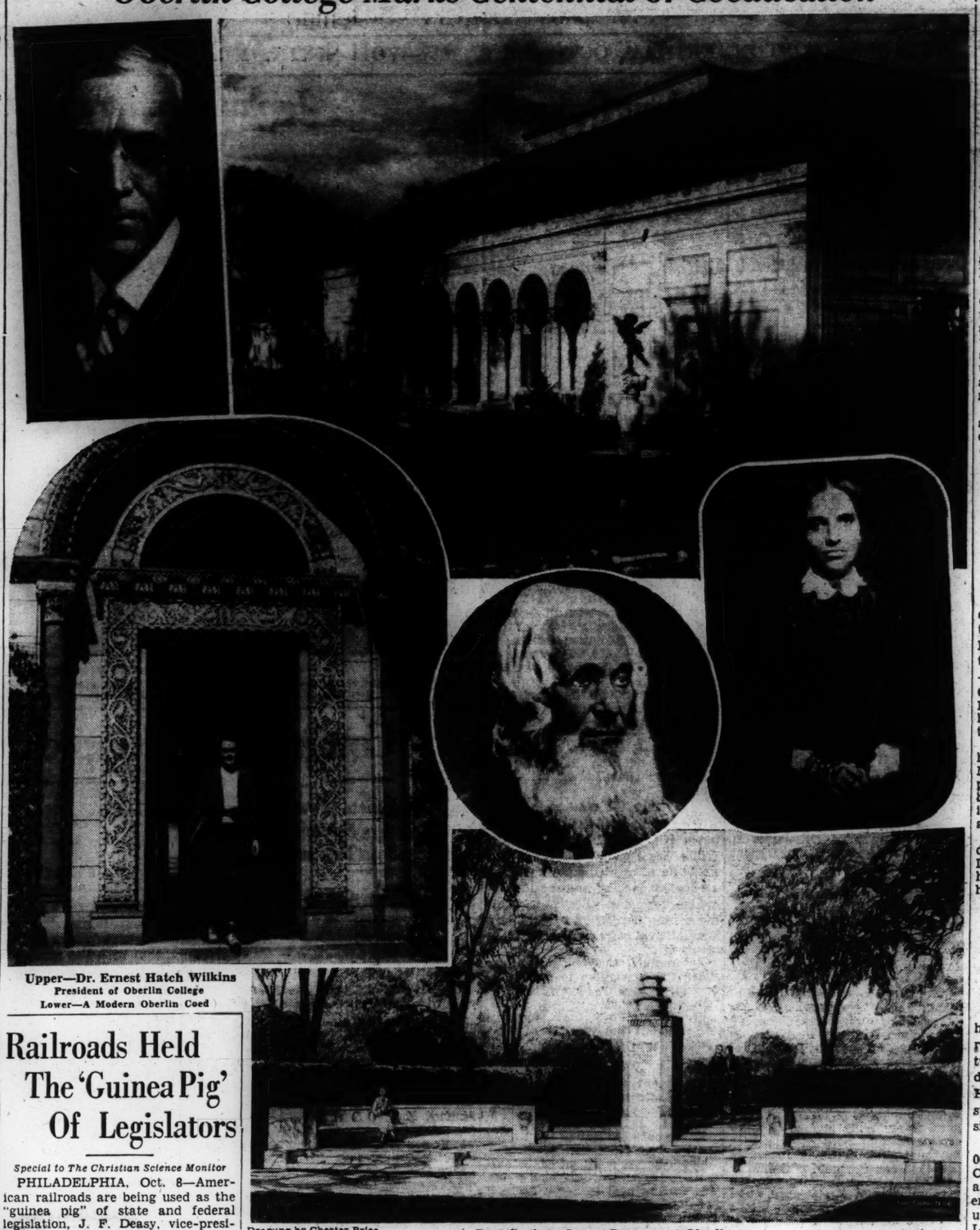
Oberlin College Marks Centennial of Coeducation



Upper—Dr. Ernest Hatch Wilkins
President of Oberlin College
Lower—A Modern Oberlin Coed

Drawing by Chester Price

Past Century One of Progress at Oberlin

Upper—Dudley Peter Allen Memorial Art Building, Erected at a Cost of $200,000 and Now Being Enlarged by a $90,000 Addition. Architect of Original Building Is Cass Gilbert. Inset (Left)—Asa Mahan, First President of Oberlin. Inset (Right)—Miss Caroline Mary Rudd, One of the Four Coeds Who Enrolled in 1837. Lower—Architect's Drawing of Memorial Gateway to Outdoor Theater, Designed by Richard Kimball of New York

Railroads Held The 'Guinea Pig' Of Legislators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8—American railroads are being used as the "guinea pig" of state and federal legislation, J. F. Deasy, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, declared in an address at the twenty-fourth annual assembly of the Mutual Beneficial Association of P. R. R. Employees, Inc., recently. Mr. Deasy pointed with satisfaction, however, to the long record of amicable relations, through collective bargaining, between the railroad and its employees, and to the unbroken record of an annual return to stockholders.

"The three fundamental principles which our company must recognize," he stated, "are first, satisfactory transportation service for our patrons; second, a satisfactory wage and satisfactory working conditions for employees, and, third, a fair return to the people who own our property."

Going on to touch upon the $200,000,000 which the Pennsylvania has spent in the past 10 years for electrification between New York and Washington, for laying heavier rails, and for other improvements, making its service more attractive and more safe, Mr. Deasy declared that "despite these advances in safety and efficiency, some of our friends in state and federal legislatures have introduced experimental and restrictive legislation alleged to be in the interest of safety on the railroads—restrictions wholly unnecessary, either to the operation of the railroad or to the comfort and safety of our patrons.

"The railroads of the country," he continued, "may well be characterized as the 'guinea pig' of legislation, on which both state and national legislators seem to feel free to try out all kinds of experimental laws. In most instances they are an impediment in the advance of the art of transportation, which, if persisted in, will injure the railroads and in the end seriously impair their capacity to serve the public.

"Our job," Mr. Deasy declared, "is one of the first concerns of our daily lives. What goes to make that job possible, and those influences and forces which bear upon it, are of vital interest to all of us and to our families. The work of all of us here today is the production of a satisfactory transportation service—the public always to be the judge of what is satisfactory transportation."

Savants Pay Tribute to Co-Eds as Trail Blazers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OBERLIN, Ohio, Oct. 8—Educators from all parts of the United States gathered on the elm-shaded campus of Oberlin College today to mark the passage of another milestone in the emancipation of women. They observed the one hundredth anniversary of the entrance of women into college education.

Miss Mildred H. McAfee, president of Wellesley College, and Dr. Homer P. Rainey, director of the American Youth Commission, principal speakers at the convocation, each paid tribute to the four "timid young women" who matriculated at Oberlin in the fall of 1837—the first women to be admitted to a standard college course in the world.

Each referred to the 1,000,000 women who have followed the path these early pioneers charted.

In commemoration of the event, an imposing limestone gateway was unveiled at the entrance to an outdoor theater. Chiseled on the one side of the central monolith is the inscription:

This Gateway Commemorates the Entrance of Women into College Education.

On the opposite side are names of the four students: Caroline Mary Rudd of Huntington, Conn.; Mary Fletcher Kellogg of Jamestown, N. Y.; Elizabeth S. Prall of New York City, and Mary Hosford of Oberlin.

Other events on the day's program included dedication of a plaque in memory of Adelia Field Johnston, for 30 years dean of women at the college; a string concert in Finney chapel and a reception for guests.

Dr. Ernest Hatch Wilkins, who is completing the tenth year of his presidency at Oberlin, and Mrs. Wilkins were hosts at the reception.

Trustees Applauded

Throughout the day, educators applauded the spirit of the college trustees, who had the foresight and courage to embark on co-education, as well as the daring of the first women to take advantage of the opportunity.

Reference was made to a circular, issued by the trustees a century ago, which outlined, as prominent objects of the college:

The thorough qualification of Christian teachers, both for the pulpit and for the schools, and the elevation of female character by bringing within the reach of the misjudged and neglected sex all the instructive privileges which hitherto have unreasonably distinguished the leading sex from theirs.

Dedication visitors also were greatly interested in the work and courses of study that were given the pioneering women students. They learned that the early trustees adopted a slogan—"Learning and Labor"—which went into effect for all students—men and women—in 1837.

Young men milked the cows that roamed the campus and worked three hours daily with ax, saw, spade, hammer, paint brush or hoe while the young women served meals, made beds, scrubbed floors and washed and mended clothes.

College rules compelled the women to arise at 5 a. m. and have their lights out at 10 p. m.

The course of studies for men and women was the same. Greek was studied for four years, Latin for three. In the junior and senior years Hebrew was added to the list of subjects and mathematics was taught for two years.

In addition, logic, rhetoric, political economy, natural philosophy, astronomy, chemistry, moral philosophy and sacred music were required before graduation.

Apart from the regular studies, women were obliged to meet with the principal once a week for a lecture on engagements, marriage, hygiene, politeness, dress, qualities essential for a minister's wife and "rules for gaining knowledge and improvement." Classes always were begun with prayer.

A pamphlet, prepared by Prof. Robert S. Fletcher of Oberlin for the centennial observance, says the charge of "fanaticism" was hurled at the trustees, who first provided co-education, and makes it clear the women students also faced serious difficulties. One of the pioneer co-eds was quoted as saying the first year was filled with "trials, perplexities and discouragements."

Modesty of Co-eds

English composition was one subject which the men and women were expected to take together but the class was separated after the principal wrote the trustees that, "from modesty or delicacy the young ladies feel reluctant to read their compositions in the presence of men."

In 1840 freinds in England gave Oberlin a telescope and again the woman principal found cause to complain. This time she wrote the trustees she was "a bit hesitant about allowing the lady students to stay up after hours to look at the heavenly bodies."

That the last year was easier than the first is evidenced by a letter Miss Hosford wrote a few months before her graduation.

"Most of the faculty," she wrote, "are now in favor of (women taking) the college course. Sometimes I feel like weeping tears of joy over those dear young ladies who are now making their way through the same path that we have trod, peaceful and unmolested."

The change in sentiment toward co-education appears to have followed a statement by William Woodbridge, leading educator of the day. In 1838 he wrote that, "We consider it now fully established that the sexes may be educated together. The benefits which are likely to flow from it are immense. Woman is to be free. The hour of her emancipation is at hand. Daughters of America rejoice!"

Looking over Oberlin College records for the past 100 years it is found that of her 12,178 graduates, 5604 have been men. This is 900 fewer than the women graduates.

Among outstanding women graduates are: Mary Atkins '45, one of the founders of Mills College; Margaret Elizabeth Maltby '82, one of the first American women to obtain a professional degree from a German university; Helen Shafer '63, former president of Wellesley College; Luella Miner '97, president of the Women's Union College, Peiping; Kathryn N. Adams '98, president of the Constantinople Women's College; Antoinette Brown Blackwell '47, first ordained woman minister, and Lucy Stone '47, leader in the campaign for women's rights.

A Dash of Sauce on Ice Cream

Eatmor Cranberries

Gain in Transportation Noted by Oberlin Co-eds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OBERLIN, Ohio, Oct. 8—It took Miss Caroline Mary Rudd of Huntington, Conn., exactly two months to make the journey to Oberlin College in 1837 when she was one of the first four girls in the United States to attend a co-educational college.

Miss Connie Smith, who entered Oberlin this year, made the trip from Vladivostok, Russia, in exactly four weeks and two days. And at the airport to meet her when she alighted from a plane was Miss Janice Rudd, an Oberlin sophomore, descendant of the original college co-ed. The two girls, meeting and chatting, decided that the world moves rapidly.

Miss Smith, daughter of Philip S. Smith, chief of the Alaskan division of the United States Geological Survey, had accompanied her father to the seventeenth International Geological Congress in Moscow. She spent two months there, then started for Oberlin, via Vladivostok, Tsuruga, Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco, Calif. Her home is in Washington, D. C.

Virginians Given Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The district office at Petersburg, Va., of the National Re-employment Service placed 1125 persons in jobs during July and August, it was revealed by S. R. Vaughan, district manager. Of this number 499 were employed in private industry and the remainder on public projects.

Matanuska Colonists' Budget Earned by Work in the Woods

PALMER, Alaska, Oct. 8 (AP)—Harvest time is budget-making time for the Matanuska colonists.

A family of five—but, then, most colonists' families have that many or more children, so let's say a family of 10—may have a monthly food budget with the corporation of $78. The clothing item for the 10 may reach $30 a month.

Where dad comes in, of course, is to pay the bill, or try to, and that's being worked out in a new pay-rate schedule for clearing and improving land.

The whole scheme is in a new "security and development" program set up by Stewart C. Campbell, colony administrative agent. It is a plan whereby a fund up to $1200 a year is allotted to each colonist's 40-acre tract. The fund must be "earned" and from it living and other expenses may be "drawn."

"The program has been planned and the rates for clearing land increased," Mr. Campbell said, "to enable each colonist to earn the entire tract allocation during the coming winter months.

"Then, with a 'work reserve' built up by spring, he will be able to draw upon it when he is farming next summer, without being required to work in the woods."

The new rates of pay, Mr. Campbell said, include:

For slashing and windrowing, $2.50 an acre; for skidding, burning and preparing land for stumping, $7.50 an acre.

A bonus of $2.50 an acre will be paid for timbered land cleared ready for stumping in one operation.

Mr. Campbell explained that "overdrawing" of accounts would not be permitted.

Each family will have a $20 allotment monthly for stock feed. Families which do not have a cow or a horse may still be entitled to the allowance, if they have 100 pullets.

The program would prohibit anyone who withdraws from the colony from cashing in on a 'work reserve," Mr. Campbell said.

Pick of World Players Found To Put American Music at Top

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8—American symphony orchestras are better than those on the Continent of Europe, generally speaking, because the players are hired for their talent—not their nationality, Eugene Ormandy, resident conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, declared on his return from a European vacation.

The best orchestras at present, in his opinion, are in Philadelphia, New York and Boston. In Philadelphia, he pointed out, players have been recruited because of outstanding talent, from all parts of America and of the world.

While in Europe, Mr. Ormandy directed the Bruckner Festival in Linz, Austria, and also conducted in his native Budapest and in Copenhagen and Stockholm.

On his arrival in Budapest he found a shiny new Ford car waiting for him to use. "Henry Ford sent it," he said, "in appreciation for my conducting on his radio program. I used it to tour all of Europe."

The most prized souvenir of the trip was a telegram from the Finnish composer Jan Sibelius, received after a broadcast by the Stockholm Symphony Orchestra, during which Mr. Ormandy conducted Sibelius' second symphony. The message read simply: "It was wonderful."

The concert season of the Philadelphia Orchestra began this afternoon in the Academy of Music, with the Brahms symphony No. 1 in C minor. Lucien Caillet's transcriptions of Bach's prelude and fugue in B minor, and excerpts from Wagner's "Siegfried." The program will be repeated tomorrow night and at the first Tuesday evening concert on Oct. 12.

Five-Day Week Goal in Illinois

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 8—Labor leaders here have seized upon the current relief fund deficit as an opportunity to push the fight for a five-day week in industry. Gov. Henry Horner will be asked to include the subject in his call for a special session of the Legislature soon.

With a shortage of around $1,000,000 a month in its relief fund Chicago has, in an organized move, asked its business and factory owners to do what they can to absorb the unemployed thus left without help. Little progress has been made so far in this direction though, for it is found that business and industry have from the start taken on every hand that expanding business warranted.

Labor claims that only by cutting down the work week and thereby spreading available work will all the idle be absorbed.

For Two-Year Trial

"The five-day week," declares Reuben G. Soderstrom, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, "should be given at least a two-year trial. Such a schedule would absorb all employables now out of work, except in the building trades, and the latter would be back to normal in six months. If no further relief funds are available, and more men continue to be thrown out of work as federal projects are completed, the five-day week will be the only solution."

Industry holds, though, that the five-day-week law actually would increase unemployment by increasing operating costs and bringing about a contraction of activity. James L. Donnelly, executive vice-president of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, points out that in the building trades, with their five-day week, employment is about one-fifth of what it was in 1929 when it operated on a 5½-day week.

Near Employment Peak

Mr. Donnelly calls attention also to the fact that at present there are 692,675 persons employed in manufacturing industries in Illinois, whereas at the peak in 1929 there were only 696,949.

Furthermore, he holds, there is no need for compulsory restrictions upon working hours. According to the July report of the Illinois Department of Labor, he says, the average weekly hours in 2170 manufacturing plants with 401,828 employees was 39.8 hours for men and 34.2 for women.

235-Year-Old House Is Moved Piece by Piece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 8—Timber by timber and brick by brick, a 235-year-old house, built by a ship's carpenter in Haverhill, Mass., before the birth of George Washington, is being moved to near-by Pittsford, where it will be reconstructed exactly as it stands for habitation by a Rochester family.

The house, of early Colonial design, with a center chimney fed by four huge fireplaces, is now being razed at 535 Lowell Avenue, Haverhill. It was purchased by Mitchell Pierson of Rochester, who has prepared plans for its erection on the Pittsford site, in suburban Rochester.

The house, already weathered and old at the time of the Boston Tea Party, was built by John Hutchins, an early English settler in Massachusetts. It caught Mr. Pierson's eye when he was on a trip through New England and he purchased it from Willard Tenney, its owner for the last quarter century.

Not only will the fireplace be rebuilt with exactly the same homemade bricks with which Hutchins originally fashioned it, but intricate corner cupboards, winding staircases and broad window sashes will be replaced in Pittsford, just as they stood in Haverhill. The huge Colonial doorway will be taken apart and rejoined with wooden pegs originally used by the builder.

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MODERNIZE AT MONITOR ADVERTISERS

Eastern Parley Of Methodists Rejects Merger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8—Openly rebelling against a merger with alleged modernists, the Eastern Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church has decided to stay out of the projected Methodist Church union. The ballot taken here last night was 63 to 18.

As one of the regional divisions of its national body, the Eastern Conference comprises 70 congregations with 5800 members in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut. It was outvoted by most of the other conferences last year in a referendum on the reunion plan, conducted throughout the Methodist Protestant Church, the majority voting to return to the Methodist Church, from which their ancestors broke away in 1828. The Methodist Episcopal Church already has approved the merger, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which broke away in 1844, is now reported voting overwhelmingly to return.

Disintegration Seen

Defenders of the union plan, pleading futilely against the break, declared it will mean disintegration. They asserted that some of the churches represented by the 63 adverse votes favored the merger, and that those which stayed out would have difficulty keeping their church properties under the law. In reply, it was declared that the Allenwood congregation had already dropped out of the conference and that others were on the verge of doing so rather than be drawn into the union.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Straughn of Baltimore, president of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestants, asserted that "whether you will it so or not, this is secession," and pleaded for majority rule. Opponents led by the Rev. Dr. Clifford S. Kidd of Brooklyn, who was re-elected last night to a third one-year term as eastern conference president, insisted no secession was involved.

Dr. Kidd declared that "we simply will continue as we are, while the rest of the Methodist Protestant church loses its identity in the new Methodist church."

Bishop McConnell Target

Some of the charges of modernism, all aimed at the Methodist Episcopal Church, were leveled at Bishop Francis J. McConnell of New York. Dr. Kidd said that "Bishop McConnell is a likeable man, but everyone knows, and he does not deny it, that he is one of the most extreme religious liberals today."

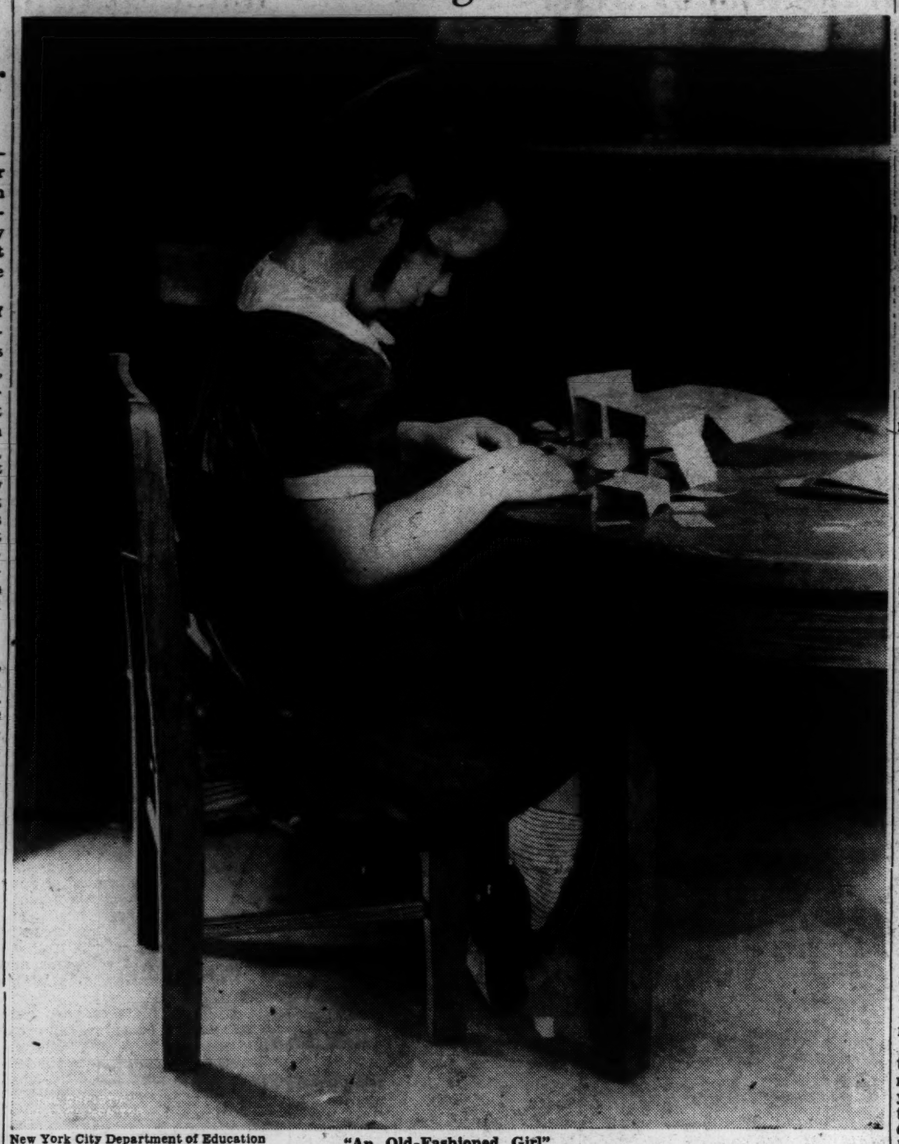
The resolution adopted declared that "because of the deep-seated and undisputed doctrinal liberalism that prevails in the area of the proposed union as affecting the eastern conference, we will not consent to any further participation to that end. . . ."

Recreational Cafeteria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Wabash Avenue Playground here recently staged a "recreational cafeteria" project at which explanation, instruction, and limited participation was made available with the help of experts in every type of leisure pursuit, including swimming, tennis, fishing, photography, and radio broadcasting.

Puzzling It Out



New York City Department of Education

"An Old-Fashioned Girl"

From "All the Children," Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Schools in New York

Federal Surtax Repeal Demanded At Coal Sessions

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8 (AP)—Fred H. Clausen, president of the Van Brunt Manufacturing Company of Horicon, Wis., declared today that the federal surtax on undistributed earnings of corporations is blocking business progress. In an address to the National Coal Association, which represents companies producing 70 per cent of the nation's annual output of 450,000,000 tons of soft coal, Mr. Clausen asserted:

"The enactment of the law constitutes such encroachments on the rights of private industry and such a departure from the recognized landmarks of the American economic system that it is now difficult to measure the effects." Further, he said that it means more to every citizen and enterprise in the country "than can now be computed by the temporary extra revenue that may result."

Mr. Clausen urged immediate repeal of the tax, which places assessments ranging from 7 to 27 per cent on undistributed profits. He gave reasons for his stand as follows:

1. It favors the long-established corporations with accumulated cash and imposes hardships on the younger organization attempting to establish reserves.
2. The Treasury has construed the relief provisions of the law in favor of the Government, wherever possible.
3. The law of most states forbids the payment of dividends by corporations whose capital is impaired, and companies in this situation are "penalized" by the states if they pay dividends, and "punished" by the Federal Government if they do not.
4. The tax is "peculiarly obnoxious" form of retroactive legislation for corporations with debts acquired before the tax was established.

H. S. Davidson of Chicago, representative of the household magazine, Better Homes and Gardens, urged the association to launch a nation-wide advertising campaign.

Chairman Charles J. Hosford of the National Bituminous Coal Commission, proposed in the convention yesterday permanent regulation of the bituminous coal industry by the Government under a plan developed by the industry.

Ecuadorean Pact Bars Clergy in Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Vatican diplomacy, besides its activity in Europe lately under the guidance of Cardinal Pacelli, has registered a success in South America. The Ecuadorean Government has been persuaded to renew relations with the Holy See.

Although there is a large national majority of Roman Catholics, for many years past the Ecuadorean State has recognized no religion and granted freedom of worship for all. All state appropriations for the benefit of the church ceased in 1895. Since that time Ecuador has been in complete discord with the Holy See which the long liberal dynasty could not see its way to terminate.

The understanding has been arranged when the liberal star appears, temporarily at least, to be in the descendant. The army, which was at the back of the last revolution, has been the chief intermediary instrument between the Vatican and the Government.

The fourth clause of the Concordat contains a Vatican undertaking to preclude Ecuadorean clergy from participation in political competition.

Broadly speaking, there are three parties in Ecuador: the liberal-radical, the conservative, and the socialistic trend of the present President and the army. The ruling socialist group has been likened to "Christian democracy"—a moderate variety.

The Vatican is empowered freely to name its bishops, but must previously communicate the names to the Government to insure joint procedure in demonstrating that there are no political reasons at the back of the appointment. So far as education is concerned, the Church is given "complete liberty," though this is qualified by the phrase requiring "competent personnel."

This qualification has been subjected to conflicting analyses, but it is quite evident that the Government is chiefly concerned in seeing that the educational standards do not suffer by the concession of religious liberty in teaching. It wishes to avoid any educational despotism, with a minority imposing its pedagogic judgment on the majority.

There is an interesting solution to the problem of the expropriated property of the churches and religious communities. It consists of the provision of a "determined amount" to the stripped communities, in return for an arrangement which absolves from ex-communion those identified with expropriation.

These are the main points of an agreement, whereby a non-Roman Catholic government has restored peaceful relations with the Vatican in the belief that it is serving the interests of a national Roman Catholic majority.

A. E. F. Librarian Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 8—Louis J. Bailey, the man who had charge of sending books to American soldiers overseas during the World War and is now chief librarian of the Queensborough Public Library, will be the next president of the New York State Library Association. It has been estimated that Mr. Bailey sent 7,000,000 volumes to the American doughboys in the expeditionary forces and to training camps at home and, in addition, distributed about 300,000 magazines a month.

It is the third state library association that Mr. Bailey has headed, the other two having been those in Indiana (1914) and Michigan (1925). He is also a member of the council of the American Library Association.

Mr. Bailey is a graduate of the University of Rochester and was at one time attached to the State Library in Albany and to the Library of Congress in Washington.

Formal election of Mr. Bailey and these other officers will take place tomorrow afternoon as the final action of the week-long convention: Miss L. Marion Moshier of Albany, State Education Department, vice-president; Harry M. Ludenberg of New York, Miss Aubrey Lee Hill of New Rochelle, Grinton I. Will of Yonkers, and Miss Mable L. Case of Batavia, members of the council.

Among the displays at the convention, one showing micro-photographic equipment is attracting particular attention. By photographing pages of old documents and even entire books on small films, this technique makes it possible to preserve the content of aging material for another century or longer.

Teacher Has No Pupils, Gets Pay Just the Same

BELOIT, Kan., Oct. 8 (AP)—Kansans have taken notice of three one-pupil rural schools since the fall term opened, but there's one near here that goes further—it "keeps" without any pupils.

Miss Iverne Ramsay, the teacher, goes to the school each day and is paid $50 a month. The district had several students last year and Miss Ramsay was hired for 1937, but several children moved away and the remaining three are attending schools in other districts.

Teachers' Demand for Job-Tenure Finds Basis in Experience

Saving Our Schools
Fifth of 52 Articles

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Workers in other fields, typists, law clerks, department store salesmen, bookkeepers, professional folk, for whom no guarantee of holding their jobs is provided, are likely to be unsympathetic to the demand of the teachers for safety of tenure. But if they could turn the pages of school board proceedings they might see another side to the story.

For instance, they might find out what happened to Miss A. She taught geography to 10 successive classes in the consolidated school in her town. Miss A had grown up in that town. She considered herself a fixture and she was happy even when she pinched every penny a second or even a third time to make the payments on her little bungalow. She might be living all alone, she reasoned, but there would be the little house, a shelter so long as she wanted it.

There came a year when Miss A's contract was delayed in reaching her. Serenely she went on planting delphiniums all spring and spent July and August in summer school to learn more about teaching geography.

Two weeks before the fall term, Miss A learned that the desk which she had come to consider her own would be occupied by the young niece of the chairman of the school board.

Canvass of Villages

Miss A made a hasty canvass of the villages within commuting distance, and then of the villages not within commuting distance, and then of the one-room schools out in the country. But it appeared that no one, literally no one, wanted just then a trained, experienced teacher of geography who was trying to make a home and a garden for herself.

Miss A paid the January installment on the bungalow out of her savings. By spring she was borrowing. That summer someone else owned her house and garden and it was two years before Miss A found herself with another job and a third-floor back bedroom for home. When tenure comes up in teachers' meetings she speaks a little shrilly with a vigor not understood by the younger teachers.

Or take the case of Miss B. She had worked along very happily in 7A for 15 years, taking seriously her responsibilities for getting successive classes into junior high, and keeping back those students who were not ready yet for this important step. Then Miss B encountered Dick, who had been a problem to other teachers. Miss B decided that it would be better for Dick to "repeat" his work. But Miss B did not know, or care, that Dick's parents put a tidy bit of business every year into the office of an influential school board member.

Behind the Ribbon Counter

Dick stayed in 7A, at least temporarily; but Miss B did not, even temporarily. Miss B was followed by Miss C, who after the first two weeks of school was very glad indeed to agree that Dick should go on to another class, any class so long as it wasn't hers, and Dick went to junior high, while Miss B is going to quite another kind of school. It has "Adversity" over its door and Miss B as a ribbon clerk wishes sometimes that she had been a less conscientious teacher.

There is considerable printed material on the iniquities of school boards who use their right to "hire and fire" in their own interest, appointing relatives or friends, paying political debts, gaining the favor of influential citizens, promoting business patronage, or even sharing in the commission paid teachers' agencies.

For one reason or another, the decision of the teacher herself or the action of the school board, one-fifth of all teaching positions are vacant each year, only about 30 per cent of rural teachers are reappointed, and the average length of service in rural districts is 12 months. In stating these figures, John C. Almack and Albert R. Lang ("Problems of the Teaching Profession": Houghton, Mifflin Co.) point out that educators have estimated that a teacher does not reach her maximum efficiency until she has had at least five years' experience, which means that less than 50 per cent of teachers ever reach their greatest efficiency and not more than 25 per cent reach it in a given school. With the addition of 150,000 recruits to the ranks annually it is difficult to consolidate the teaching profession, and many young people of talent and ability are unwilling to take up a line of employment which is apt to be brief and uncertain.

The problem is how to protect teachers and children equally, assuring the teacher tenure during efficiency and at the same time providing that an inefficient teacher shall be dismissed.

Twenty-one states have enacted tenure laws. Cecil Winfield Scott in a publication by Teachers' College, Columbia University, points out that whole years elapse without a single dismissal in some large cities in these states. Mr. Scott's argument is that some teachers must cross the border line of efficiency during those years without losing their jobs. Tenure advocates declare that the sifting out process of probationary years means that the best teachers stay in the schools and that tenure laws provide adequately for their removal when the pupils would be benefited by such a change.

Provisions of the 21 state laws vary but Donald DuShane, superintendent of schools of Columbus, Ind., chairman of tenure for the National Education Association, states that under typical legislation, "teachers must serve a probationary period of from one to three years, during which time they may be discharged at the will of the school board. Thereafter they may be discharged only after a public hearing for such causes as incompetence, immorality, or neglect of duty. Tenure seeks to keep the schools free from political, personal or commercial domination. Tenure protects competent teachers from unjust discharge and permits them to devote themselves wholeheartedly to their profession. Tenure discourages school management based on fear, and encourages leadership based on confidence and understanding. Tenure provides a reasonable personal and academic freedom for teachers. Tenure encourages competent public-spirited teachers to stay in the schools."

Tenure Laws Evaded

Even with tenure laws in nearly one-half of the states, Mr. DuShane says that in the past few years the National Education Association has received reports of "the unwarranted and unjust discharge of thousands of competent and experienced teachers, principals and superintendents."

Tenure laws can be evaded as Howard K. Beale says in his report on the social studies prepared for the American Historical Association. He declares that many local school boards resort to the practice of making teachers move on before the end of probationary periods so that they will not attain permanent ranking. Others require resignations at the conclusion of the probationary period thereby breaking tenure. Elsewhere teachers may be demoted without violation of tenure or schools may be closed and teachers dropped regardless of their contracts.

The problem of tenure is closely associated with contract-giving. Nine states and Hawaii have adopted mandatory contract forms, in three other states there are practically mandatory forms, and in 10 more there are optional forms.

Discrimination Charged

Where school boards write their own contracts, it has been reported to the National Education Association that they sometimes discriminate in favor of or against applicants by reason of their relationship to school officials, marital status, religion, politics or local residence. Nineteen states, in an attempt to prevent exploitation, prohibit teaching by relatives of members of school boards and in 16 others a vote of two-thirds of the board is necessary to elect a relative of a member. There is some evidence that contracts have been sold to the lowest bidder.

Contracts may require certification of the teachers, American citizenship, signing a loyalty oath or the pledge not to join certain professional organizations. They may require teachers to protect school property, maintain certain records, observe specified rules and regulations, attend professional meetings, join state retirement systems, or perform outside duties that interfere considerably with their time for study, classroom preparation, relaxation, or personal activities.

Some communities do not allow absence of more than 14 days with full pay, but a number of the larger cities grant 20, 25, or even 30 days. Out of 1450 city school systems the National Education Association found that about 42 per cent allow leave of absence for professional improvement and 20 per cent permit leave for travel. The plan of sabbatical absence, long the practice in colleges, is now being extended to lower schools in some communities.

Pension System Aids

A reliable pension system aids tenure. Teachers are exempt from the provisions of the Social Security Act and where there is no pension are apt to shift around looking for better-paid positions. Superintendents, too, faced with the problem of whether to keep teachers in the classroom or send them out without provision for the future may let sympathy for the teacher supersede service to the children.

Pension systems began with mutual-aid projects by the teachers themselves. Gradually these have been extended by aid from public funds until now there are statewide retirement laws in 23 states, Hawaii and the District of Columbia in addition to local retirement plans in many cities.

Tomorrow's article will run on the Education Page.

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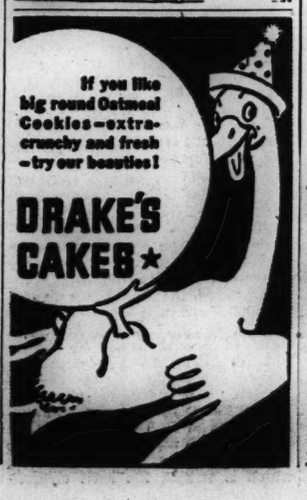

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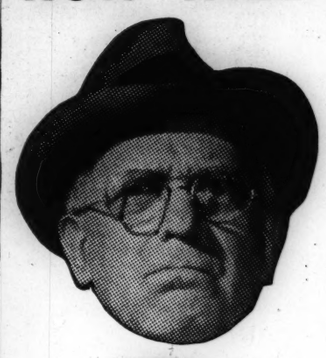

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like this

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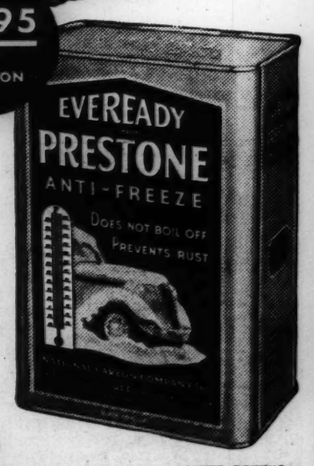

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Kosher Butchers Drop N. Y. Strike On Inquiry Pledge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—After a week's strike against the high cost of meats, shops controlled by members of the Federation of Kosher Butchers have been ordered open tomorrow following intervention by city officials and leading rabbis here.

Termination of the strike was voted at a meeting of the federation last night after William Fellowes Morgan Jr., Commissioner of Markets, had promised to investigate charges by the butchers that the packers were keeping prices up through a "meat monopoly." Mr. Morgan said his department would begin the investigation as soon as the butchers returned to work.

The packers deny the monopoly charge, declaring the high price of meats is due solely to the drought and the resultant feed shortage, which, in turn, caused a shortage of livestock.

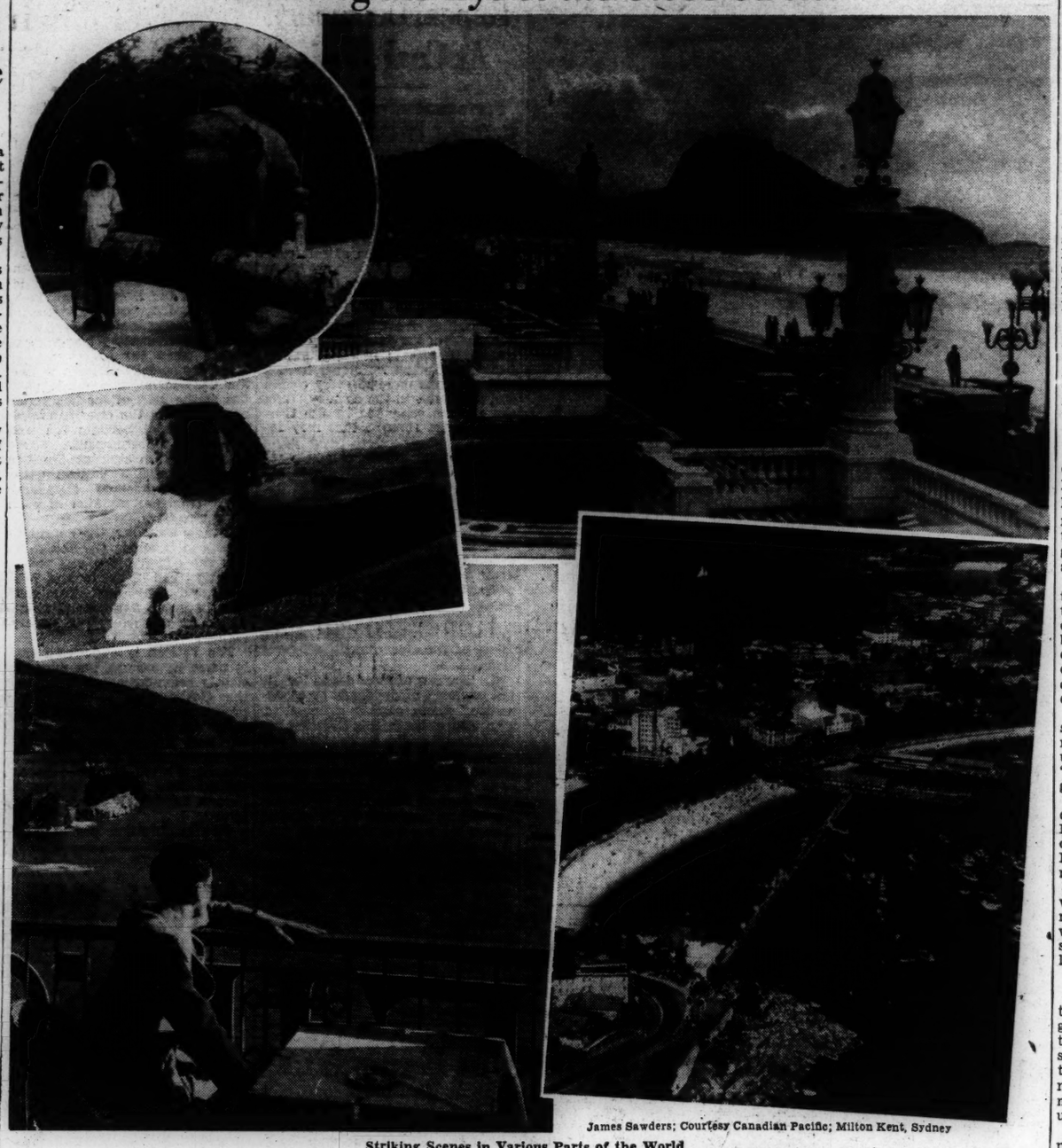
Government Suit Claims 'Gas' Price Pegged by Firms

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 8 (AP)—The first of more than 100 witnesses was summoned by the Government today in its attempt to prove 23 oil companies, three trade journals, and 46 executives conspired to raise and peg wholesale prices of gasoline.

In opening statements to the jury government prosecutors said they would show the major oil companies "adopted" so-called spot markets of small refiners who ordinarily sold to independent wholesalers—and that after signing wholesale distributors to prices based on spot market quotations, they raised prices artificially as part of a conspiracy to "rig" the market.

Col. William J. Donovan, of New York, chief defense counsel, asserted the companies would prove their efforts during the period of the NRA oil code had government sanction; that afterward they bought only what gasoline they needed, and that the price was due to the Connolly Act forbidding interstate transportation of bootleg oil.

Greeting the Eye of the Globe Circler



James Sawders; Courtesy Canadian Pacific; Milton Kent, Sydney

Striking Scenes in Various Parts of the World

Upper Row—Elephant Moving Lumber in Ceylon and Copocabana Beach at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, From Terrace of Copocabana Hotel. Lower Row—The Empress of Britain Off Madeira on World Cruise, and at Right an Aerial View of Manly, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. The Sphinx in Egypt Shown in Inset

New Presidents Inducted By Yale, Cornell, Williams

(Continued from Page 1)

trustees. Dr. Baxter was graduated from Williams in 1914.

An academic procession preceded the investiture ceremony in Chapin Hall which Bentley W. Warren of Boston, senior trustee, was selected to perform. Dr. Baxter's father, James P. Baxter Jr., Williams '89, and his uncle, former Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Maine, also attended, as did a delegation from Adams House at Harvard, of which Dr. Baxter was master from 1931 through 1937.

In the ceremonies at Ithaca, Dr. Day, economist and former director of social sciences for the Rockefeller Foundation, became the fifth president of Cornell University, succeeding Dr. Livingston Farrand, who retired on June 30.

"Arrogant Force" Assailed

Addressing an audience that included Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Senator Royal S. Copeland, 35 college presidents and numerous other educators and industrialists, Dr. Day assailed the use by government of "armed, aggressive and arrogant" force.

"When men in power conclude that ideas should come from authority and not from thought," he declared, "men of reason must give battle. The liberal tradition to which democratic peoples the world over owe allegiance cannot survive under conditions unfavorable to free inquiry."

Of students' social life, Dr. Day said "they should learn by experience how to co-operate in common undertaking," and he urged that "the world is sorely in need of more good will today in human relations."

Three other college heads addressed the exercises, Dr. Conant of Harvard; Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven of the University of Michigan, and Dr. Ernest Minor Hopkins of Dartmouth College.

Contrasting points of view were voiced by these educators, who represented, respectively, the large privately-endowed universities, the tax-supported institutions and the small liberal arts colleges.

Conant Urges Unity

Dr. Conant urged the several types of institution "to stand together in defense of the university tradition in America . . . for their similarities are vastly more important than their differences." The need for defense against the "enemies of learning" he described as undiminished today.

He predicted that "during the next century of academic history, university education in this republic will be largely in the hands of the tax-supported institutions." At the same time, he stressed the role of privately-endowed colleges "as an innovator and pacemaker" because they are less dependent "on the immediate support of a mass of voters."

The Michigan president lauded state universities as "more directly responsible to the citizens of the State" and declared these institutions "must assume the responsibility of supplying all of the needs of society which fall within the sphere of higher education as resources are provided."

New Haven Ceremonies

When Dr. Seymour, a distinguished historian, received the symbols of his authority at New Haven this afternoon, the exercises followed a form made hard and fast by over two centuries of usage.

Members of the Yale Corporation and other university officials in full academic regalia escorted the new president to the chapel, where the exercises were to begin at 3 p. m. with instrumental music, followed by a prayer by the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, president of Union Theological Seminary and senior clerical fellow of the corporation.

After the prayer, the 65th Psalm, "Thy Praise Alone, O Lord, Doth Reign," was to be sung, and the presiding fellow, Wilbur L. Cross, Governor of Connecticut, was scheduled to address Dr. Seymour briefly in Latin, and turn over to him the traditional symbols of office—the charter, keys, records and seal.

Free Speech Pledged

Dr. Seymour pledged the nation's third oldest university to complete freedom of speech and thought.

"We seek the truth and will endure the consequences," he asserted. "The duty of protecting freedom of thought and speech is the more compelling in these days when the liberal spirit in the world at large is in deadly peril.

"We may look across the seas and take warning. . . . Every student at Yale should be impressed with the conviction that only through the spread of the liberal attitude in life can the nation find protection from the obscurantist reaction on the one hand or a blind revolution on the other."

President Seymour's inaugural address recalled that a group of Yale Divinity students recently protested against the dismissal of Prof. Jerome Davis last June from the Yale faculty. The university said then it did not renew his contract because of a retrenchment policy. The students and other sources charged Professor Davis was not retained because of his economic views.

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Attractive Programs Offered In Around-the-World Cruises

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

If you are planning or even interested in a world cruise then get busy right now and send for all available information. I have been informed by my travel colleagues in the various steamship companies sponsoring around-the-globe tours that from now until these ships weigh anchor, accommodations will become more and more difficult to obtain. As a matter of fact, officials in this world cruise business look for a banner year and advise early reservations.

In most cases a small deposit of $200 will assure anyone of a reservation. Of course, further payments are required as the sailing time draws near, but it is well to have the inside track if you finally make a decision to go. If something unexpected should arise to prevent one from going after reservations have been made, it is always possible to have them canceled, provided it is done in time to give the steamship company an opportunity to offer this space to someone else.

The world cruise trips as a whole take in all of the important ports of the world. Rates range anywhere from $1900 to $5600 according to the type of accommodations and various side trips you prefer.

⁂

This year five round-the-world cruises will set out from New York City early in the new year. The longest voyage will be made by the Franconia of the Cunard White Star line, leaving on Jan. 6, remaining more days in Africa than any of the other ships, adding the new port of Tourane in French Indo-China never before visited by any world cruise, and returning to the home port on May 31. The shortest is the "round the world in 90 days" of the Bremen of the North German Lloyd line, which will cut the usual length of the trip by one-fourth, still giving its passengers the greatest amount of time on land in proportion to the length of the trip of any of the ships. The Bremen will sail on Feb. 2 returning on May 3 and like the Franconia will go by way of South America and South Africa, returning via California and the Panama Canal.

Both the Empress of Britain of the Canadian Pacific line and the Reliance of the Hamburg-American line will take the northern route by way of the Mediterranean and the Holy Land and home by the Panama Canal, the Reliance making a stop in Cuba and the Empress of Britain proceeding from Cristobal to New York City. The Canadian Pacific ship will leave New York on Jan. 8 and return on May 16 and the Hamburg-American boat will start on Jan. 9 returning on May 24.

The Stella Polaris, built in Sweden for unusual trips, will be limited to a passenger list of 135 persons and will take the seventh Raymond-Whitcomb party to the less well-known South Sea Islands, making many ports not accessible to larger boats and able to stand in close to land when she does stop. The Stella Polaris starts from New York city on Jan. 21 and lands its passengers at Southampton on May 12.

⁂

Regardless of the differences in itineraries the five ships will give their passengers similar advantages in certain general respects. First, there is the sense of possession, of personal experience in crossing the round globe of the earth, intimate acquaintance with the lore of the past, knowledge of present conditions and national aims, familiarity with beauty, culture and art in other countries, and meeting with other peoples, seeing their differing ways and habits in market places, in restaurants, on the streets, and in their public institutions.

All of the ships afford out-door recreation, swimming, shuffleboard, deck tennis, and quoits. All of them will seek the most favorable weather conditions, and all of them offer shore trips which pack the greatest possible amount of sightseeing into the shortest time with no trouble of planning on the part of the passengers.

There is no other cruise quite like that of the Stella Polaris. Following the old trade routes the ship will stop at Cocos Island in the eastern Pacific, allegedly a hiding place for pirate treasure, the Galapagos Islands which the Spanish explorers knew as the "Enchanted Isles," nine separate islands in the four great archipelagos, the Marquesas, Society Islands, Samoan Islands, and Fiji Islands, stopping to see Apia, the home of Robert Louis Stevenson. Nukuhiva the scene of Meville's "Typee," Hiva-oa where Gaugin painted, Pago-Pago of the play "Rain," and islands about which Nordhoff and Hall have written.

The cruise will visit Java, Bali, Singapore and Ceylon, New Guinea which is termed the least civilized spot on the earth today, Nias "The Island of Gold" which Burton Holmes has called "an unforgettable picture of a forgotten world," Sumatra with its quaint Battak villages, the Malabar coast, Cochin whene Vasco da Gama in 1502 established the first European settlement in the Far East, Seychelles Islands, Zanzibar, Portuguese East Africa, South Africa, St. Helena of Napoleonic fame, Liberia, the Canary Islands, and Casablanca in French Morocco.

⁂

Meanwhile the Empress of Britain passengers will be riding in the ox-drawn carroes of Mareira or sliding in wicker sleds down the sides of the mountain. They will be recalling "Arabian nights" scenes as they visit the marketplaces of northern Africa where fakirs, snake charmers and story tellers throng the bazaars. They will be riding along the Riviera, visiting Pompeii, gazing at the beauty of Athens, Mars Hill where Paul preached, Socrates' prison, the temples of mythology and the Parthenon, embodiment of majesty and peace, its age-worn pillars standing stark against the sea. They will go through the Holy Land to Egypt and on to India and Ceylon, Siam, Java, Manila, China, Japan, Hawaii, and so home.

The Bremen starts out by way of Barbados and the Franconia by Trinidad and Bahia both stopping at one of the most beautiful places in the world, Rio de Janeiro. The Franconia goes to St Helena and both ships to South Africa, India, Ceylon, Singapore, Java, and Bali. The Franconia stops at Sandakan and Tourane, China, and Japan. The Franconia adds Korea and makes a stop at Hilo in addition to Honolulu, and then both sail home through the Panama Canal.

Because of the Japanese-Chinese war it may be necessary for the Franconia to cancel calls to war zone ports. The Franconia's itinerary as at present arranged should enable the steamer to reach Shanghai about April 10, which is some seven months away and by which time the situation in the Far East may be cleared up. Nevertheless an alternative itinerary has been worked out in case a visit to these ports is not feasible.

The Hamburg-American Line—North German Lloyd have announced a change in each of the itineraries of the world cruises which will be made by the Reliance and the S. S. Bremen.

Instead of visiting the Philippine Islands, China, Korea and Japan as originally scheduled, the Reliance, after leaving Bali on March 21st, will sail to Thursday Island, Australia, then to Port Moresby, New Guinea, before heading south to the cities of Sydney and Melbourne in Australia. New Zealand is next on the itinerary, with calls at Wellington, and Auckland; Suva in the Fiji Islands, and Apia on the Island of Samoa, are also part of the route.

From there on, the original itinerary will be followed to Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Balboa, Colon, Havana and New York.

There is no change in the first section of the cruise as originally announced, which embraces visits to Madeira, Morocco, Algeria, the French Riviera, Italy, Greece, Turkey, the Holy Land, Egypt, French Somaliland, India, Ceylon, Prince of Wales Island, Malaya, Siam, Straits Settlements, Java and Bali. This voyage, of 136 days' duration, will terminate at New York on May 24.

⁂

The Bremen will also eliminate visits to the Philippines, China and Japan, and go instead to Australia, New Zealand and the Fiji Islands. Following the original itinerary as far as Bali, the Bremen will visit Barbados, Brazil, South Africa, India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and Java on the way.

After spending two days in Bali, March 22 and 23, the Bremen will head to Melbourne, Australia, then to Sydney, at which ports she is due on March 29 and March 31, respectively. From Sydney she will continue to Milford Sound, Wellington and Auckland, New Zealand, and then to Suva, Fiji Islands, arriving there April 13 for a glimpse of the romantic South Sea Isles.

Honolulu in Hawaii, San Francisco and Santa Barbara in California and Balboa and Cristobal, Panama, will be visited following the original schedule of this spectacular cruise.

All the cruises promise much in the way of food, the staples of all lands and the special delicacies of the places visited.

⁂

Gladys M. Gowland has written two important brochures for the Canadian Pacific line, one on what to wear on a world cruise and one on what to buy. A fur coat, she says, is not a necessity, but a warm cloth one is, preferably inter-lined with chamois and fur-trimmed. Sports hats, knitted suits and sweaters are on the "must" list. A tailored suit is recommended and the blouses worn with it can be laundered on shipboard. A printed silk dress with matching coat for cooler weather, cottons for the tropics, wash silks, slacks and quantities of gay kerchiefs and belts should be taken along.

As for evening frocks, there should be more light than dark ones. Lace is excellent for traveling, "always coming up fresh and smiling from the depths of a wardrobe trunk." One shady hat and several pastel felts should be taken, but any defects in this line can be remedied pleasurably in port, since straw hats are specialties among the manufactures of many of the countries visited.

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Sino-Russian Accord Held Merely a Friendly Gesture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—When China signed a treaty of mutual non-aggression with Soviet Russia last August, the move meant a break in the Nanking policy of consistent coolness toward Russian overtures. But it should not be taken for more than it is. For the time being, at least, it is interesting merely as a gesture rather than as the far more concrete thing bound to be read into it by the Japanese in their apprehension of the Bolsheviks.

China promptly made clear that there were no secret clauses to the Russian treaty, and there seems no reason to doubt her word on this—if for no other reason than that Russia probably prefers to go no further, for the time being. Rather ironically, the Chinese (while showering shell-fire on all Japanese within gun range) offered a similar treaty of non-aggression to Japan by way of showing that there was no discrimination intended!

The treaty, as it stands, is the sort which any nation today should be glad to sign with any other nation, given honorable intentions as a foundation. It says merely that neither country is to attack the other. Of course, by current protestations, such a treaty would not touch even the fringe of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, for China is defending herself and Japan is engaged in self-defense—an interesting play on words, although those on the spot are too busily engaged in their own self-defense to consider it very much at length.

Nanking has clearly concluded that if she must fight Japan it is well to have somewhat closer terms with Russia. The non-aggression pact, a document which Russia has been trying for years to promote not merely with China but with Japan as well, is interesting for its moral significance and it will be a logical follow-up if Russia displays a willingness to lend some concrete aid to China. However, this is in no way mandatory in connection with anything thus far revealed between the two countries, and a number of other nations such as the United States (selling airplanes to China), Germany (furnishing army advisors to China), Czechoslovakia (furnishing machine guns), Italy (providing aviation instructors), and Great Britain (sending railway material and many other things including tanks), have been furnishing concrete aid far in excess of anything known to have been made available by the Russians. But Russia has plenty of planes and other things close at hand for prompt delivery in fighting form, and she may also provide a highway for supplies which will be immensely important as the Japanese blockade seals China's ports.

The Chinese Red Army is on the move and is being heard of in the Northwest. Its entente with Moscow is probably largely a gesture and it has long since given up everything discernible as communism in the political or economic sense, yet after all it retains a firm footing with the peasant masses of the interior and its moral influence in some quarters remains very considerable.

Landmarks of the Holy Land

Exhibit Which Attracts Many Visitors to Jerusalem

John P. Merezian, Lecturer on the Famous Schick Models of Solomon's Temple, Points to the Judgment Hall of the Main Model. His Hand Rests on the Temple Proper. He Is Preparing to Change the Parts to Show How It Looked After the Building of Zerubbabel's Temple. Then, by Replacing a Few Other Parts, How It Looked as Herod's Temple

Civil Servants Are Divided Over Their Right to Strike

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 8 (CP)—While the civil service assembly of the United States and Canada was divided on whether government employees should strike, sentiments of various speakers were overwhelmingly against any such right. Some, however, disclaimed any difference between the rights enjoyed by organized labor and those of civil servants.

"The rights of labor in the government service are identical with its rights in private industry," said Abram Flaxer, executive vice-president of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"Labor in the government service will defend these rights," he said.

Jacob Baker, president of the United Federal Workers of America, another C. I. O. affiliate, declared that in the United States, where the right to strike and collective bargaining were established by law, where transportation of strike-breakers was made illegal by the Interstate Commerce Commission, "the yellow-dog contract" forbidden and the Government actively maintained the rights of labor, it was unnecessary for Government workers to strike. All the objectives that had been won by strikes were thus established, he said.

Thurmer S. Stoner, chairman of the Buffalo Board of Examiners, emphasized that one could not overlook the differences that separated public and private employees.

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Rise of Leftist Front Marked By New Yugoslavian Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Oct. 8—Leaders of Serbian and Croatian opposition groups have finally come to a definite agreement regarding immediate and common political action against the Stoyadinovitch Government and the present regime, authoritative political circles here state.

An accord is to be solemnly signed now by leaders of the three Serbian parties and the Croatian Democratic Coalition, after which it will be presented to the regents and then to the public. In the meantime it is known that the pact recognizes the existence of three national groups in Yugoslavia, namely the Serbs, Croatians and Slovenes, that it is based on unrestricted democracy, that it recognizes the will of the people as the sole source of authority and that it provides for transformation of the kingdom into a federal state with local autonomy for the three races.

The document contains a demand for an immediate constituent assembly to draft a new constitution. It virtually calls for a reversal of the whole post-war history of Serbs, Croatians and Slovenes and advocates that they begin again at the point where they were when the Armistice was signed with each group negotiating as an independent unit.

Enthusiasm Indicated

Since this action is based on democracy and exalts the ideal of absolute justice, it is expected that it will attract much enthusiastic support. It is nearest to a left wing "people's crusade" that middle southwest Europe has seen in many years, and it is closely in harmony with the ideals passionately held by a large number of Yugoslavia's dissatisfied youth. It is calculated to appeal to all Croatians, many Slovenes, Macedonians, Montenegrins and all radical-minded Serbs.

Nevertheless one cannot forecast its success. Its opponents declare that it will weaken the unity and cohesion of the kingdom at a critical moment. Yugoslavia, they say, has only a boy king and no external authority of any kind to hold it together. Moreover at present when Europe's governmental tendency is towards centralization, these Yugoslav parties are working for radical decentralization.

Obstacles to Success

One of the biggest obstacles to the success of the opposition coalition is that their victory would mean the end of the domination by Serbia, which would naturally displease Serbian patriots. In addition it is not known how much influence the Serbian parties who have joined this coalition represent. A decade ago they were all powerful in Serbia, but since then they have lost many of their supporters and perhaps most of their followers. Serbian nationalists, the Serbian army and part of the Serbian church as well as all of Yugoslavia's fascists and totalitarians are vigorously opposed to the new plan.

As a counter move to the opposition, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch has just reconstructed his cabinet and may now present himself as a champion of Yugoslav unity, of Serbian nationalism, the army and even the Orthodox Church which has been fighting him so furiously over the Vatican concordat issue. In any case the Yugoslav people have now come to grips with the most vital of all their problems and have brought about a situation which is not dissimilar to that which existed when King Alexander imposed a dictatorship.

Bible Knowledge Honors Given To U.S. and Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — American and English citizens lead the world in the knowledge and appreciaiton of the Bible, according to Mrs. Lydia Einsler, who bases here conclusion on her experience as custodian for almost half a century of the famous Schick models of Solomon's Temple.

Mrs. Einsler is the daughter of Dr. Conrad Schick, the builder of the models. He was an early teaching missionary of the Lutheran Evangelical Church in Jerusalem. It was in this capacity that he made the three models, and the wilderness tabernacle model, which have become the basis for pictures which hang in churches, homes and schools all over the world.

These models are kept in the Muristan here, a picturesque group of buildings in the old city which includes the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, and the residences of those connected with the church. It is but a short distance from the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.

It was in 1846 that Dr. Schick came over from Germany. He had been sent to teach trades to the Christian Jews attending the church's schools.

Helped in Building Projects

In addition to his teaching, Dr. Schick assisted in various construction projects, and the London Jews' Society persuaded him to become superintendent of their House Industry here. Then the Turkish government, which controlled Palestine at that time, wanted to make him town engineer.

Dr. Schick knew the almost destitute government had little money to offer him, so when it came to bargaining for a salary he said he would take no money if he were allowed to take measurements of the Temple Area. This was agreed upon, with the provision that there would be no digging.

There was another difficulty. For any Christian to set foot in the Temple Area, which was owned by Moslems, was reputed to mean instant execution. So to overcome this, the government assigned him a special policeman. He was to be allowed perfect freedom as long as he was with this policeman.

Made Model in 1860

For three years Dr. Schick continued his extensive surveying. At the end of this time, in 1860, he made a model of the area as it then existed, which is practically as it is today. The model is about six feet square, entirely of wood. Some of the buildings can be removed to show what the area looked like at different stages of recent history.

After this it was easier to construct Herod's Temple, which occupied the same plot of ground. This likewise has removable parts so as to show Zerubbabel's Temple, which stood on the spot before the time of Herod. These removable parts also demonstrate the building by Herod of a large stadium just outside the walls, and the Tower of Antonio for Pontius Pilate.

The model of the original Solomon's Temple shows the royal quarters, the Judgment Hall, the House of the Forest of Lebanon, the temple proper, the House of Fire, and various other features, which, it is believed, are exactly as they were of old. The model of the wilderness tabernacle is one of several made by Dr. Schick. The whole work covered a period of 20 years.

Power Politics Held Threat To Economic Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Britain has more than recovered from her post-war economic difficulties, but political retrogression has come with recovery, said Prof. N. F. Hall of University College, London, and at present economic adviser to the Bank of New South Wales, speaking here. He added: "If we let the initiative in economic affairs that has now been regained by us slip, it will pass to those who delight in armaments and rejoice to see the bayonets poking through the olive branches."

"Today," Professor Hall continued, "it appears that the fruits of Britain's internal recovery must be devoted to supply armaments on a fantastic scale. It was European power politics that brought ruin to Britain's policy of international economic reconstruction in 1931. Since that date European political relationships have got worse and worse. Her failure to carry Europe in 1931 has been followed by a rebirth of militarism and by increasing political distress in Europe.

"Today, Britain is immeasurably stronger economically than she was 10 years ago. She has recovered the initiative in international affairs. How will she use it? A great responsibility rests upon the English-speaking peoples of the world, and particularly those of the Empire, to make substantial economic gestures to preserve the peace of the world, but I must admit that I am afraid of our Anglo-Saxon stock in times of prosperity. We can rally in a depression and keep calm in a crisis, but in times of recovery we want to let things alone, and we want the rest of the world to let us alone. I am more afraid for Britain and the Empire in prosperity than I am for all of us in adversity."

Gold Miner in Brazil Finds $27,000 Diamond

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 8 (AP)—A gold miner found a diamond weighing 178 carats yesterday in the Coromandel District of the State of Minas Geraes. The stone was purchased by the Bank of Industry and Commerce of Minas Geraes for 4500 contos, approximately $27,000.

The largest diamond found in recent times weighed 726 carats. It was found in 1934 in the Transvaal by Jacobus Jonkher.

Air Conditioning Put On Orient Line Vessel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—A new luxury mail liner, "Orcades," which has just come into the Orient Line's England-to-Australia service, is the first British ship on the Suez route to have a "conditioned" air system in all public rooms and in many suites and staterooms.

With a top speed of 21 knots and displacement of 28,400 tons, the "Orcades" accommodates 463 first and 605 tourist class passengers, and has eight spacious decks including a long, wide sports deck.

Italy Votes Expenditure For Preserving Venice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VENICE, Italy—Approval has been signified by the Italian Council of Ministers, presided over by Premier Mussolini, of a bill sanctioning expenditure for the preservation and safeguarding of the city of Venice and upholding of its natural, artistic and traditional beauties and characteristics.

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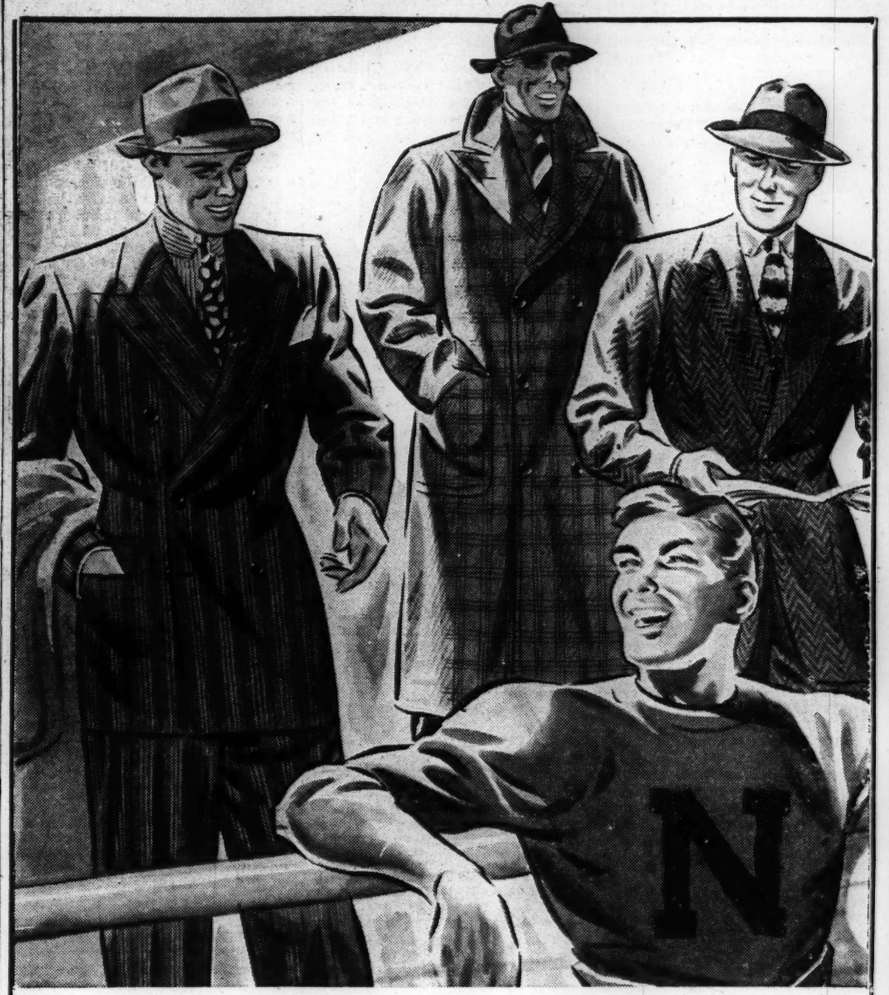

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Policy Shift Is New Issue For Congress to Analyze

(Continued from Page 1)

ican foreign policy shows that this is only the latest step in a long and vital struggle. Two presidents have asked for power to help an attacked nation against an aggressor—Hoover and Roosevelt. In 1929 President Coolidge opposed such power as giving the Executive too great responsibility. Mr. Hoover requested it, however, in 1933, and Mr. Roosevelt recently but in each case the isolationist group in Congress combined with those who feared presidential encroachments, blocked it.

Congress insisted in the Neutrality Act that any arms or general embargo be applied without discrimination, except in American countries or where the United States had extraterritorial rights. In May, 1933, Congress applied an arms embargo impartially on Paraguay and Bolivia at war in Chaco. In January, 1937 the same action was taken with respect to Spain.

If the Neutrality Act be invoked in the Sino-Japanese hostilities, certain action would be obligatory on the President. This would be a ban on exporting war materials to either belligerent, or to a neutral for transshipment to a belligerent.

The ban must cover guns and rifles, bombs, airplanes and warships, tanks, poison gas. The President may add other implements of war, but they must be of the same category as those cited, and specifically must not include raw materials, and automatically it becomes forbidden to belligerents to borrow or get credit in the United States.

It would lie with the President whether to determine further that (1) any or all commodities of any kind, if destined directly or indirectly for a belligerent, have complete foreign ownership before leaving the United States; and (2) be transported only in foreign vessels. In addition, the President might warn American citizens off all belligerent ships.

Stimson Had Proposal

Two additional steps which might be taken against Japan were mentioned by Secretary Henry L. Stimson in an open letter to Senator Borah in 1932. Mr. Stimson pointed out that as a result of the Washington Naval Treaty (now expired), the United States had agreed to surrender its commanding lead in battleships and also not to fortify further the American possessions in the eastern Pacific. If the Nine-Power Pact were to be nullified, the United States might feel at liberty to rescind those two concessions. Any decision to aim at naval supremacy and to refortify the Philippines and Guam would naturally rest with Congress.

The United States took the lead in formulating an international policy toward Japan when Japanese troops invaded Manchuria in 1931. Secretary Stimson not only officially condemned the invasion, but also laid down a policy of not recognizing the independence of Manchoukuo, the puppet state set up by Japan on Manchurian soil. After some months the League of Nations got around to following the Stimson example of both heads, but the delay had robbed the American action of effectiveness. Washington felt keenly that London, Paris, and Geneva had let this country down hard.

The United States took the lead again in 1935, when Italy invaded Ethiopia. President Roosevelt invoked the Neutrality Act, proclaiming that the hostilities amounted to a state of war. The invocation barred to both belligerents all materials from the United States. The effect, of course, was on Italy, rather than on Ethiopia.

Warning Extended

At the same time the President warned American citizens to remain off the ships of either belligerent (Ethiopia had none), and he officially announced that they would disregard the warning at their own risk. A few days later, Mr. Roosevelt issued a statement hoping that exports other than those banned would also be withheld from the belligerents.

The President had invoked the Neutrality Act on the eve of the meeting of the League of Nations to discuss sanctions against Italy. The League voted to apply sanctions, but they were not made applicable for almost six weeks. During that period, Italy could buy from League members, for cash or on credit, war materials which she was forbidden to get in the United States.

Congress has always been jealous of the Chief Executive in international affairs. However, the Supreme Court, in a decision of major importance which received slight public attention at the time, has definitely reaffirmed the President's supremacy. Charges that Mr. Roosevelt has acted in an unconstitutional manner in virtually defying the Neutrality Act would probably fall to the ground in view of the decision in "U. S. versus Curtiss Wright Corp." in the 1936 term.

The court upheld the law of May 28, 1934, authorizing the President in his discretion in certain contingencies to make it unlawful to sell arms or munitions to the warring countries in the Chaco.

The conclusion of the court was rather expected but the reasoning by which it was reached startled many students. It held that the power of the Federal Government over foreign affairs was not derived from the enumerated powers granted to it by the Constitution, but came to it from outside of the Constitution.

The court advanced the view that the individual states never possessed international powers and that therefore they could not have been carved from the mass of state powers.

The court asserted that as a result of the separation from Great Britain by the colonies acting as a unit, the powers of external sovereignty passed from the Crown not to the colonies severally, but to the colonies in their collective and corporate capacity as the United States of America.

It was concluded that "the investment of the Federal Government with the powers of external sovereignty did not depend upon the affirmative grants of the Constitution." This was a new constitutional doctrine—that the authority of the Federal Government over foreign relations is not derived from, or limited by, the Constitution, but existed prior to the adoption of the fundamental document.

President's Peace Plan Approved by Methodists

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Oct. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt's appeal for concerted international action to restore world peace drew the endorsement yesterday of the Methodists of the Holston Conference here for their 114th annual meeting of the Southern Church.

In a telegram to President Roosevelt the Methodists pledged "our support of your efforts to mobilize world opinion against aggressor nations in Europe and Asia."

Fish Declares President Does Not Speak for All

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, ranking minority member of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, said yesterday that when President Roosevelt "proposes to quarantine nations like Japan, Germany, and Italy, or join in sanctions, he ceases to speak for the vast majority of Americans who have definitely made up their minds not to fight other people's battles."

War Referendum Gaining in House, Council Informed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—Revision of the national defense policy of the United States, a national referendum before declaring war, peaceful change through economic adjustments and the strengthening of public education groups for peace throughout the nation engaged the attention of the annual meeting of the National Council for Prevention of War in session here.

Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana spoke on behalf of his proposal for a popular war referendum, which he called a step in a "keep out of war" program. His proposal is for a constitutional amendment allowing the people to vote on participation in war.

"This resolution (H. J. Res. 199)," he declared, "is now so far on the road to advancement that 185 members of Congress have signed a petition to bring it before the House for a vote. That resolution decentralizes the war power by transferring it from a little group in Washington to all the people in America to be exercised in a national referendum.

Where Sovereignty Abides

"By giving the war power to the people, that resolution would place it where it ought to rest, for that is where sovereignty abides. War would then be declared, if at all, not by a small coterie immune from military service and subject to all sorts of high pressures and influences, but by a jury of all the people who have to suffer, and if need be, to die and to bear the unspeakable burdens and griefs of war."

Jeannette Rankin, first Congresswoman, who served during the World War and voted against participation in the conflict, pointed out that when people were scared they would spend money for what they thought was protection. To meet the propaganda which creates a condition of fear, she urged that every peace worker "be prepared to prove that we cannot be attacked."

William T. Stone of the Foreign Policy Association said:

"The hardest thing in the world is to be rational on the question of self-defense. 'Adequate' defense has never been defined."

John de Winde of the Foreign Policy Association, speaking on the economic aspects of peaceful change, declared:

Benefits of Trade

"Economic tensions can be relieved only by broadening the channels of international trade. The raw materials, foodstuffs and manufactures produced in each country can be made available on equal terms to all only by means of international exchange. Trade enables every country to concentrate on producing those things which its resources and people enable it to produce with the maximum efficiency. It creates and fosters that natural division of labor which is so essential in internal as well as international wealth of all others.

"The necessity of international trade is vividly illustrated by its remarkable persistence in the face of all sorts of obstacles. Today, strangely enough, it has again reached 1929 volume—a level, to be sure, which is still far below what is economically desirable. The United States can, with advantage to itself, be of great assistance in the drive toward greater world economic cooperation. The trade reciprocity program must be prosecuted with great vigor and its benefits extended to more countries. Currencies must be stabilized more definitely and the conditions created for a more orderly movement of capital and credits across international boundaries. And existing agencies of international economic co-operation—the World Bank, the International Labor Office and the economic section of the League of Nations—must be developed into more effective agencies of international, economic and financial reconstruction."

Japan Broke Word On the Kellogg Pact, Premier's Son Says

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 8 (AP)—Japan, says its premier's son, "has broken her word on the Kellogg Pact and she is fighting a war although it is undeclared, but she had to fight in China for her national interests."

Commenting on President Roosevelt's Chicago attack on war-making nations, Fumitaka Konoye, a Princeton University senior, said: "It was nothing much, or at least I hope not.

"It seems to me that the President thought he had to say something to re-establish American prestige. In any event, it would be bad for America to start anything against Japan because she would only lose a good customer (Japan) and get a bad one (China.)"

In campus interviews, including one in the daily Princetonian, undergraduate newspaper, he said, "Some treaties can be kept and some can not."

Japan, he said, was not worried about financing its fight in China, and he predicted the fighting would end by March, with Japan accepting peace terms by China permitting establishment of a second independent state in China extending to the Yellow River.

Borah Chary of Conference

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 8 (AP)—Friends of Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho quoted him as saying at a private dinner party last night that he "did not believe, under the circumstances now obtaining, that a conference under the Nine-Power Treaty will be conducive to peace." The friends declined to permit their names to be used.

Asked if the quotations they submitted to the Associated Press were correct, Senator Borah replied:

"The subject was discussed."

He was quoted as having said:

"We are all agreed that we want to keep out of war, but the question is how to keep out.

"When we condemn one of the signatories of a treaty as having violated the treaty, it is useless to talk of a conference between the signatories of that treaty. A conference between the signatories of a treaty should precede the prejudging and the condemnation of one of the signatories.

"And if we have a conference between those who have not been condemned as having violated the treaty it is in effect no conference at all but another form of condemnation.

"I do not believe under the circumstances now obtaining that a conference under the Nine-Power Treaty will be conducive to peace. It should not be forgotten that while we are conferring under the Nine-Power Treaty that will be justification for certain other countries conferring under the unwritten treaty of national interest.

"We should not overlook the fact, either that the nations anxious to have us do our duty in China are equally anxious to have us discharge a duty as they see it in Europe.

"Now let us not travel the old road of 1916 and 1917. We ought to be thoroughly on guard against the lying propaganda with which the situation will now be smeared."

New Move Starts To Protect Civil Liberty in South

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 8 (AP)—The Commission on Interracial Cooperation voted yesterday to "exert all possible influence to put a stop to the wave of violations of civil liberties now current in the South. . . ."

The commission, at its annual session here, elected Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina as president. Approximately 100 members from all parts of the South attended.

The resolution dealing with civil liberties read: "Resolved: that the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the individual members thereof exert all possible influence to put a stop to the wave of violations of civil liberties now current in the South; in particular the beating of white labor organizers and the illegal treatment of Negro farm workers."

R. B. Eleazer of Atlanta, secretary, said the announced purpose of the commission was to improve "conditions of neglect and injustice affecting Negroes and of the mistaken attitudes out of which such conditions grow."

Raft Not Miss Earhart's

CLIFTON, N. J., Oct. 8 (AP)—Officials of Air Cruisers, Inc., which has its main plant here, said today the deflated rubber life raft found on the shore at Hawi, Hawaii, was not the one Amelia Earhart purchased for her round-the-world flight.

Text of Green's Boycott Plea

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 8 (AP)—The text of the resolution urged before the American Federation of Labor by William Green, Federation president, calling for a boycott on Japanese goods, is as follows:

The militaristic fanatics now in control of Japan are waging an undeclared war, and have killed and wounded many thousands of innocent people.

These fanatics are able to finance their atrocious activities only through dumping into the United States and other markets the products of exploited workers who are paid the equivalent of less than 5 cents per hour.

These atrocious activities will continue only so long as the Japanese are able to secure the necessary finances through the sale of the products of their exploited workers.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Union Label Trades Department (A. F. of L.) unhesitatingly calls upon all members of organized labor, the friends of organized labor and all persons opposed to the unscrupulous tactics of the Japanese fanatics to boycott the products of Japan, and, by refusing to purchase such products, contribute toward the speedy elimination of these warlike activities.

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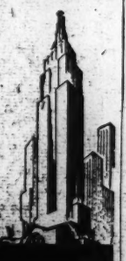

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A Desert Island Without Books!

ALWAYS I try to humor Mr. Maploony in his fledgling flights of fancy. It is my daily good turn. Certainly a man who spends his days reading proof for the *Congressional Record* is entitled to any flutterings of the imagination that may have survived.

So when my friend put his question, my defenses were down. I had no presentiment of the trouble, the gnatlike persistence of it. We were sitting at the rim of the tree-girt oval south of the White House grounds. This Ellipse, as it is called, has moments worth spying upon. Its necklace of elms will sway and toss in rhythms of the wildest beauty when a storm wind agitates the night. And on a serene evening, when a moon pushes the leafy confines back to dreamland's dimness, the capitulation to magic is complete.

* * *

IT WAS ON SUCH an evening that Mr. Maploony ended a lengthy brooding with, "It's just like an atoll, isn't it?"

"You can hardly tell the difference," I said, somewhat witheringly, my thoughts being elsewhere.

"But don't you think it is?" Mr. Maploony persisted.

"Except that your flowing palms happen to be elms, the blue lagoon is a baseball diamond, and the sound you mistake for surf breaking on a reef is taxicabs changing gears. Otherwise, it is precisely like an atoll."

"Maybe I mean a desert island instead of an atoll," Mr. Maploony said. "By the way, a girl at the office today asked me what books I would choose if I was to be cast ashore on a desert island. What would you?"

"None," I said firmly. "I've given that up. In the first place, I am always panicked by the superior persons who ask such questions into taking books I would never read. And in the second place, books induce reflection, reflection induces the desire to talk, and, with nobody but sandcrabs to talk to, one would soon grow disgusted with the situation."

"Well," continued Mr. Maploony after a pause, "suppose five music records and the instrument to play them had got washed up. What five would you wish they were?"

It was then I should have refused to answer. But it was, indeed, a predicament I had never thought of and, remembering to be indulgent, I said, "All right, Maploony, I'll play. But I want to understand what I'm playing. Five records . . . I suppose I may have a whole symphony or opera on one record?"

"Certainly."

"And I'm to choose from the world's music five compositions to hear over and over again indefinitely? But it's preposterous! The music I love now might pall, while if I took some of the more modern works in the hope of getting to love them, I might be cheated."

"Look at it this way," Mr. Maploony said. "If you had to choose the person you were to be thrown upon the island with, you'd not necessarily select the loftiest-minded nor even the highest-principled. No, you'd take the friend who had been most congenial over the longest time. And the same with these records. But don't let me panic you into taking music you don't deeply care for," he added jocularly.

"The question is how to eliminate," I said. "What shall I do about Bach? He's the source-composer of all time. He's the ocean of music, fathomless, ever varying, ever the same. What shall I take of him?"

"You might leave him," Mr. Maploony said, "since you will already have one ocean."

"Then Beethoven," I went on. "If Bach is the sea and its promontories, Beethoven is the Parthenon of music that adorns them. His Fifth Symphony is probably the world's favorite. That Scherzo with its tragic questions that are to be answered by the strong and sober joy of the last movement . . . shall I do without that exaltation? Of course I shall be able to hear it in my mind's ear above the breakers. Yet if I decide to leave Beethoven on the mainland, I know I shall be leaving the sublime behind."

* * *

"YOU'RE STILL USING your head," Mr. Maploony protested. "Who's the composer you *love* most?"

"Brahms," I said instantly. "Mozart's airy rapture is utterly delightful. Schubert, particularly after you know his life, brings one all that is poignant in youth, youth's lyric zest and the great cloudy dreams. Schumann, for me, deepens the reaches of human passion. I feel an affinity in him that I do not feel in Mozart or Schubert. But Brahms touches me more deeply and continuously than all. He never wrote an unmoving measure. Brahms is the folk-heart grown philosopher. He is an older Adam looking back on Edens of lost beauty—and recapturing them, giving his past moods an eternity in art. To love him, I confess, is to love something less austere than Beethoven, less comprehensive than Bach, to prefer the nostalgic to the forward-looking. But nostalgia becomes a desert island. If I must choose, I'll take the F Major, the Third Symphony. To wake under the palms, looking out on the hazy beauty of the sea and listening to that allegretto . . ."

"Well, we've got one at last," Mr. Maploony said. "Brahms' Third."

"Then Sibelius," I said. "Brahms never got as far north in music as Sibelius and I must have the north on my island. I'll choose that symphony of his with the magnificent last movement, the one with the tremendous glory of the horns. I can't remember the key offhand. There's more Valhalla in that than Wagner ever dreamt of, but a different Valhalla. Those vaulted halls of tone lift me. Marina Wister's lines might have been about Sibelius:

Upon the great arch of this music, leaping
More wildly true than flights of shafted stone,
I stand, a cloudy span above the drone
Of the reluctant years below me creeping. . . ."

"Are you going to have nothing but symphonies?" interrupted Mr. Maploony.

"No, I'm not that ungrateful to the violin," I said. "I must have a violin concerto. For the sunset hour. I'd take the Brahms in D Major but I can't have all Brahms, so I believe I'll have Zecchino play me the Mendelssohn. E Minor is a sunset key and the Mendelssohn is the flight of a bird against an ethereal sky. To hear that boy Zecchino play it is to know again the primal innocence that may lie too deep for words but not too deep for music. . . . And then there's the piano."

"You used to talk a lot about Chopin," Mr. Maploony suggested.

"Too sweet for the island environment," I objected. "He wouldn't keep. Again I would choose Brahms. Have you . . . but of course you haven't heard Schnabel play the B Flat Major Concerto. I guess I shall go back to my first love, the Schumann in A Minor. And I'll have Horowitz play it for me. Schumann and I have been friends for thirty years."

"One more," prompted Mr. Maploony, who was loving it.

"We haven't touched the chamber music, or the voice. Really, Maploony, I doubt if I shall ever forgive you for this," I said with a dawning bitterness. "How can I decide whether to have Mozart's Clarinet Quintet or 'Tristan'? Or Smetana's 'Bartered Bride'? Now there's true liveliness for you! Just the thing for me to turn on when everything is going wrong on my island." I paused in the discomfort of indecision.

"Choose," said the torturer at my elbow.

"Give me time," I said. "I haven't considered Richard Strauss or Debussy or the moderns. There's Stravinsky and Schoenberg . . . but no, I won't have Schoenberg. Music can develop without me if I have to go with him. For my fifth choice I'll go back to Bach. I'll take the Mass in B Minor. That's inexhaustible. If I need anything more, I'll do a little composing of my own."

* * *

MR. MAPLOONY WAS quiet for a moment and, I hoped, satisfied.

"It would be quite a concert you could give yourself," he said at length, "but I think I'd like something else myself. I'd want darkies singing 'Old Folks at Home' and 'Ol' Man River,' and what's that thing we heard the other day? 'I'se Got Plenty o' Nuttin'.'"

"Appropriate for a desert island," I said.

"And," mused Mr. Maploony, "I'd want a glee club, college fellows, singing cowboy songs, 'I'm an Old Cowhand' . . ."

"They'd break your heart," I said. He subsided, leaving me to wonder about music. What was this miracle whereby you took three notes and, adding another, had, as Browning said, not a fourth but a star? How was it that a bridge of sound could lead one from one's self-enclosed pettiness to places of vision? Why were people lifted into a strange delight by the scraping of strings? What a simple unfathomed unity there must be in separate human beings after all! But how could four notes discover it? How did three measures open a door hitherto unseen to all listeners? To find the answers would take a lot of reflection. Fortunately on my desert island I should have plenty of time. . . .

"I've just thought of something," Mr. Maploony said suddenly. "Suppose no needles had been washed ashore with the records! Wouldn't that be awful?"

I said nothing . . . and that is what I mean when I state that I try to humor Mr. Maploony in his little fancies. But—oh, the cost!

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Scarlet Maple

On leaf-strewn bank in autumn wood,
A scarlet maple silent stood,
Lost in a dream.
Reflected in the water's haze
This blushing gypsy loved to gaze
Upon the stream—
A mirror for her airy grace;
Her tattered ribbons, wind-torn lace,
Touched by a beam
Of sunlight sifting down the glade
Through flickerings of scarlet shade
And golden gleam.

MARJORIE SOMERS SCHEUER

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Founded 1908 by
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

BY COURTESY of Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANCIENT BRONZE BELL FROM CHINA

IN ANCIENT China bronze was used both for ritualistic and household purposes. There are extant today many superb vessels cast in bronze, shaped in graceful forms, and designed with intricate decorative and symbolical patterns. Among bronzes are to be found vases and cups and bowls, mirrors and bells.

This bronze bell in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, is over two feet tall. It was made in the Ch'in Dynasty (255-206 B. C.), the era which immediately followed the noted Chou Dynasty, so well-known for bronze work. It is divided into two areas marked by rows of prominent bosses. Each boss consists of a spirally coiled serpent. There are swastika-like traceries at the base, and between the rows of bosses. Two dragons, intricately coiled, form the handle at the top of the bell. There are traceries of the famous cloud pattern for which the early bronzes are so well known. The bell today has a green and reddish patina which obscures some of the patterned surface.

The Ch'in Dynasty is characterized by its "seismic style," its complex application of spiral and thunder patterns, and its concentration. These ancient Chinese bronzes have an odd mixture of ideas extraordinarily coordinated, for they combine flat design with plastic expression, fixed and static motifs with active and dynamic.

Saint-Gaudens At Cornish

NOW let me turn to other pleasures, and chief among them to my coming in 1885 to Cornish, New Hampshire, or Windsor, Vermont, as it is often called, since that is the town in which we obtain our mail. For this coming made the beginning of a new side of my existence. I had been a boy of the streets and sidewalks all my life. So, hitherto, although no one could have enjoyed the fields and woods more heartily than I when I was in them for a few days, I soon tired, and longed for my four walls and work. But during this first summer in the country, . . . it dawned upon me seriously how much there was outside of my little world.

We hit upon Cornish because, while casting about for a summer residence, Mr. C. C. Beaman told me that if I would go up there with him he had an old house which he would sell to me for what he paid for it. . . . To persuade me to come, Mr. Beaman had said that there were "plenty of Lincoln-shaped men up there." He was right. So during the summer of my arrival, and in the one-hundred-year-old barn of the house, I made my sketch for the standing Lincoln, and for a seated Lincoln which was my original idea, as well as another sketch, the study for the mural monument to Dr. Bellows in All Souls' Church, New York, and completed my relief of the children of Mr. Jacob H. Schiff. I had several assistants with me—Mr. Frederick Macmonnies and Mr. Philip Martigny, besides my brother, Mr. Louis Saint-Gaudens—and we worked on until November. . . .

My dwelling first looked more as if it had been abandoned. . . . For it stood out bleak, gaunt, austere and forbidding without a trace of charm. And the longer I stayed in it, the more its Puritanical austerity irritated me, until at last I begged my friend, Mr. George Fletcher Babb, the architect: "For mercy's sake, make this house smile, or I shall clear out and go elsewhere!"

This he did beautifully, to my great delight. Inside he held to the ornament of one or two modest mantels, which seemed pathetic in their subdued and gentle attempt at beauty in the grim surroundings; while outside, as our idea was to lower and spread the building, holding it down to the ground, so to speak, I devised the wide terrace that I know was a serious help, for, before its construction, you stepped straight from the barren field into the house. . . . Later, to keep up this standard in the case of the old barn, where I had made the sketch for the Lincoln, and which had become so dilapidated that it threatened some day to engulf my masterpieces and me in ruin, I returned to Mr. Babb once more and he kindly designed it over. . . .

It was not long after our coming up here that Mr. George de Forest Brush, the painter, decided to pass the summer near us. He lived with Mrs. Brush in an Indian tepee he built on the edge of our woods, near a ravine, about five hundred yards from the house; for he had camped with Indians for years and knew their habits.—From "The Reminiscences of Augustus Saint-Gaudens," Edited and Amplified by HOMER SAINT-GAUDENS. (New York: Century.)

Harvest Gold

Honey flowing from the comb,
Amber hoard of summer's days;
Ripening wheat; and, coming home,
Cows that low in twilight haze.

Morning rolls are light and hot,
Butter's yellow in the mold,
Honey's thick,—how rich our lot
Feasting now on harvest gold!

DOROTHY CALLAWAY

Abundance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE problem of supply is one with which the great majority of mankind is faced. To meet daily needs for what are generally considered as the necessities of life occupies the time and attention of mortals, often to the exclusion of all other activities. Thus the problem becomes a serious one. As one contemplates this situation the questions arise, Is there no escape from this type of bondage? Must humanity yield impassively to this grinding need, submit without hope of escape to this form of slavery? The answer to these questions is emphatically, No! But the inquirer is helped little, if at all, by the mere negation. He would not know the way out of the bondage which, it seems, humanity has accepted as inevitable—a conclusion derived from the Scriptural assertion that man was made to till the ground and that his bread must be earned by the sweat of his brow. But these conclusions have held mortals only because they have been accepted as inescapable.

Now, there is a way of escape, a way to freedom both from poverty and from the necessity for grinding toil. And Christ Jesus has shown us the way. On one occasion he said to his disciples: "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?" And after calling attention to the birds of the air, for which the heavenly Father provides, he asked, "Are ye not much better than they?" Surely, if the birds are provided with food sufficient to sustain them, mortals should be able likewise to receive of the abundance provided by the Father of all! Christian Science points the way to the practical application of the spiritual meaning of Jesus' sayings, and as a result many are gaining a new sense of life, of its conditions and obligations, of its joy and freedom.

Jesus went further in his teaching than merely to assert that God loves and provides for His children. He even gave a precise rule for gaining the things thought to be necessary to meet the need of human experience. His instructions were these (Matthew 6:33): "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Here is a concise and practical rule. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God." Then the first step is to learn how to seek this kingdom. Mary Baker Eddy makes this clear in the definition of heaven in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587): "HEAVEN. Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul."

As we rest in the consciousness of the divine presence, and God as ever present, we are thinking spiritually. We learn that the infinite Father-Mother God is infinite good, is Love, is Life, is Truth, is all that is true, real, and eternal. As we learn this, we are seeking His kingdom; and in this seeking we find righteousness and justice. Now, through the operation of divine law, the law which is always operative in our behalf, we find the things which are needed. Not a great surplus, necessarily, but a sufficiency. It will be recalled that the manna which fed the children of Israel in the wilderness fell day by day, enough to meet the day's need. But when, fearful of the future, they sought to accumulate a supply, it spoiled and became worthless. Day by day does this loving Father, source of all good, meet our need.

Into the mental situation involved enters another factor—faith—full faith in God and His ability and willingness to supply our daily bread. Jesus said (Matthew 21:22), "Whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive." And his obvious meaning is that we must look to God with full faith, never doubting the presence of the Father or His love for His children. The little child looks to his parents for his food, clothing, and shelter, never doubting. And they are supplied. When, following the example of the child, we look with scientific assurance to our heavenly Father, our prayers are answered, our needs are met. God never ceases to provide. His bounty is constant, ever available to supply us.

Furthermore, as we learn more about God, His nature and constant presence, as we spiritualize our thinking, the burden of labor will lessen. We shall know that the condemnation of mortals to labor was not spoken of the real man, but of the false, the material sense of man, a mortal. It is this false sense of man that becomes burdened, that seems sentenced to hard labor, to limitation and suffering. The real man, the image of God, of good, was never so burdened, nor ever can be. Through understanding this is freedom won.

On page 228 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The enslavement of man is not legitimate. It will cease when man enters into his heritage of freedom, his God-given dominion over the material senses. Mortals will some day assert their freedom in the name of Almighty God." This freedom applies not less to the sense of limitation in necessary things than to the lack of health. God's largess is not limited. Man is perfect, complete, in every particular. The necessity is to know this and to demonstrate what we know.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Fülle

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS Versorgungsproblem ist ein Problem, das an die meisten Menschen herantritt. Das Befriedigen der täglichen Bedürfnisse mit den Dingen, die allgemein als die Lebensnotwendigen angesehen werden, nimmt oft ausschließlich die ganze Zeit und Mühe der Sterblichen in Anspruch. Dadurch wird das Problem ernst. Denkt man hierüber nach, so erheben sich die Fragen: Gibt es aus dieser Art Knechtschaft kein Entrinnen? Muß sich die Menschheit dieser zermürbenden Notwendigkeit stillschweigend ergeben? Muß sie sich einer solchen Sklaverei ohne Hoffnung auf Entrinnen unterwerfen? Die Antwort auf diese Fragen ist ein ganz entschiedenes Nein. Aber die bloße Verneinung hilft dem Frager wenig oder nichts. Sie würde ihm den Weg aus der Knechtschaft heraus, die die Menschheit anscheinend als unvermeidlich angenommen hat, nicht zeigen. Der Glaube an diese Unvermeidlichkeit hat seinen Ursprung in der Bibelstelle, in der es heißt, daß der Mensch gemacht wurde, den Acker zu bebauen, und daß er sein Brot im Schweiß seines Angesichts verdienen müsse. Aber diese Schlüsse haben die Sterblichen nur deshalb gefesselt, weil sie sie als unvermeidlich angenommen haben.

Nun gibt es einen Weg des Entrinnens, einen Weg zum Freisein sowohl von Armut als auch von der Notwendigkeit schwerer Arbeit. Christus Jesus hat uns den Weg gezeigt. Er sagte bei einer Gelegenheit zu seinen Jüngern: „Sorget nicht für euren Leben, was ihr essen und trinken werdet, auch nicht für euren Leib, was ihr anziehen werdet. Ist nicht das Leben mehr denn die Speise? und der Leib mehr denn die Kleidung?" Und nachdem er sie auf die Vögel unter dem Himmel hingewiesen hatte, für die der himmlische Vater sorgt, fragte er: „Seid ihr denn nicht viel mehr denn sie?" Wenn die Vögel mit genug Nahrung versehen werden, sollte es den Sterblichen doch sicher ebenso möglich sein, aus der von dem Vater aller vorgesehenen Fülle zu empfangen! Die Christliche Wissenschaft weist den Weg zu der praktischen Anwendung der geistigen Bedeutung der Worte Jesu, und infolgedessen gewinnen viele einen neuen Sinn des Lebens, der Bedingungen und Verpflichtungen, der Freude und Freiheit des Lebens.

Jesus ging in seiner Lehre weiter als bloß zu behaupten, daß Gott Seine Kinder liebt und für sie sorgt. Er gab uns sogar eine genaue Regel zur Erlangung der Dinge, die zur Befriedigung der Bedürfnisse des menschlichen Lebens für notwendig gehalten werden. Seine Anweisung war (Matth. 6, 33): „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit, so wird euch solches alles zufallen". Hier haben wir eine bündige und praktische Regel. „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes". Der erste Schritt ist also, nach diesem Reich zu trachten. Mary Baker Eddy macht dies in der Bestimmung des Begriffs Himmel in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 587) klar: „Himmel. Harmonie; die Herrschaft des Geistes; Regierung durch das göttliche Prinzip; Geistigkeit; Glückseligkeit; die Atmosphäre der Seele".

Wenn wir im Bewußtsein der göttlichen Gegenwart weilen, in dem Bewußtsein, daß Gott immer gegenwärtig ist, denken wir geistig. Wir lernen verstehen, daß der unendliche Vater-Mutter-Gott das unendlich Gute, die Liebe, das Leben, die Wahrheit, alles Wahre, alles Wirkliche und Ewige ist. Wenn wir dies verstehen lernen, trachten wir nach Seinem Reich, und durch dieses Trachten finden wir Rechtschaffenheit und Gerechtigkeit. Nun finden wir durch das Wirken des göttlichen Gesetzes, des Gesetzes, das stes für uns wirkt, die Dinge, die wir brauchen,—nicht unbedingt in großem Überfluß, aber genügend. Bekanntlich fiel das Manna, das die Kinder Israel in der Wüste speiste, Tag für Tag—genug für den täglichen Bedarf. Als sie aber, besorgt um die Zukunft, einen Vorrat anzuhäufen suchten, verdarb dieser und wurde wertlos. Tag für Tag befriedigt dieser liebevolle Vater, die Quelle alles Guten, unser Bedürfnis.

Zu der hier in Betracht gezogenen mentalen Lage kommt noch etwas hinzu: der Glaube—völliger Glaube an Gott und Seine Fähigkeit und Bereitwilligkeit, für unser tägliches Brot zu sorgen. Jesus sagte (Matth. 21, 22): „Alles, was ihr bittet im Gebet, so ihr glaubet, werdet ihr's empfangen". Und er meinte damit zweifellos, daß wir mit ganzem Glauben zu Gott emporblicken müssen und nicht an der Gegenwart des Vaters oder Seiner Liebe zu Seinen Kindern zweifeln dürfen. Ohne zu zweifeln erwartet und bekommt das Kind von seinen Eltern Nahrung, Kleidung und Obdach. Wenn wir dem Beispiel des Kindes folgen und uns mit wissenschaftlicher Gewißheit auf unsern himmlischen Vater verlassen, werden unsere Gebete erhört, unsere Bedürfnisse befriedigt. Gottes Fürsorge hört nie auf. Sein Reichtum ist beständig, steht immer zur Verfügung, uns zu versorgen.

Wenn wir ferner Gott, Sein Wesen und Seine beständige Gegenwart besser verstehen lernen, wenn wir unser Denken vergeistigen, wird die Arbeitslast leichter werden. Wir werden wissen, daß die Verdammung der Sterblichen zu schwerer Arbeit nicht über den wirklichen, sondern über den falschen Menschen, den materiellen Sinn des Menschen—einen Sterblichen—ausgesprochen wurde. Dieser falsche Sinn des Menschen wird schwer belastet, scheint zu schwerer Arbeit, zu Begrenzung und Leiden verurteilt. Der wirkliche Mensch, das Ebenbild Gottes, des Guten, war nie so belastet und kann es nie sein. Durch das Verständnis dieser Tatsache wird Freiheit erlangt.

Auf Seite 228 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Die Sklaverei des Menschen ist nicht gesetzmäßig. Sie wird aufhören, sobald der Mensch das Erbe seiner Freiheit, seine gottgegebene Herrschaft über die materiellen Sinne, antritt. Der Tag wird kommen, da die Sterblichen ihre Freiheit im Namen des allmächtigen Gottes geltend machen werden". Diese Freiheit gilt ebenso für den Sinn der Begrenzung am Notwendigen wie für den Mangel an Gesundheit. Gottes Freigebigkeit ist nicht begrenzt. Der Mensch ist in jeder Hinsicht vollkommen, vollständig. Was not tut, ist, dies zu wissen und zu beweisen, was wir wissen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Champs-Elysées

This is an avenue that leads
Beyond the common city way
Of quickened pace . . .

Here in the evening
I have watched the fantasy
Of forms . . . from the Etoile,
Gliding between the rows
Of silent trees.
Down this broad avenue they pass.

This is the street where muted lights
Glow lavender and pink and yellow
Through the leaves.

This is an avenue where no one heeds,
At evening, limits set
By common city way of time and space.

ELIZABETH S. LAY

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Autumn Foliage Reflected in Fall Costume Colors

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Rust-Browns and Reds of Oaks And Maples—Paris Favorites

Suits Are Varied in Style and Smart With Feminine Touches. Colors Are Freshly Combined

By Elene Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris

Autumn costumes reflect the colors of the autumn foliage, the rusty brown of oaks and elms, the shining copper of the beeches, the dark red of maples, the gray-green of poplars and willows with accents of the golden yellow of ripe corn and the flame of goldenrod and chrysanthemums—all the glory of the autumn expressed in silk and wool.

With such a range of color it is not difficult for any one of us, whatever our type or age, to find a shade which is becoming, and as for practicality, what could be more practical for either town or country than these coppery, rusty, browny shades? All the new materials—rough tweeds, closely woven woolens, smooth-faced broadcloths and duvetyns—come in all these shades, so it is not surprising that the majority of fashionable women are wearing street costumes in these lovely autumn colorings. Copper and the lighter rusts are the choice of the younger generation and the darker shades, merging into rusty brown (Mainbocher's "bracken brown" is a prime favorite) are being chosen by the older woman.

Street Costumes

As the street costumé is the first important item of the autumn wardrobe, let us look about among the Paris dressmaking houses and study the new models. The tailored suit, jacket and skirt with blouse, is still the costume, par excellence, for these first chilly days. A plain, rather tight skirt, reaching to 12, 13 or 14 inches from the ground (according to one's age or taste) and a snugly-fitted jacket, a bit longer than that of last season, with broad, though not exaggerated, shoulders and plain, tight sleeves—this is the approved model in the majority of the houses. Blouses are plain, high necked and long sleeved, usually of the "tucked-in" variety, although several houses (Maggie Rouff, for example), show a short over-blouse of the same length as the jacket. Velvet, plain, striped or plaid, jersey, satin, silk crepe and lightweight woolens are the materials used for these.

Many of the jackets of the tailored suits are edged all around, including the neck and wrists, with a narrow band of black astrakhan or caracul, which is especially effective on the rust or copper-colored material. Often there is also a band of the fur across the pockets and sometimes down the under-arm seams and around the edge of the plain, tight skirt, as well.

Black braid is used by Creed on the edges of jackets and coats and pipings of leather and velvet are conspicuous on the models of several of the other leading houses.

Boleros and Short Jackets

Mlle. Chanel, whose collection, by the by, is one of the outstanding successes of the season, replaces the conventional tailored jacket by a double-breasted bolero which reaches not quite to the waist line, the discrepancy between the jacket and skirt being filled by a wide, swathed girdle of the material of the blouse, which is usually of velvet, either plain, plaided or in narrow stripes.

Madeleine Vionnet makes her tailored jackets rather short and turns back the fronts in narrow outstanding revers, revealing a narrow vest in a contrasting color, as, for example, a model which I remember as being particularly attractive, in a purple-beech shade, with a narrow vest and rosette at the neck of soft green velvet.

Mainbocher has launched a longer jacket, reaching about two thirds of the distance between the waistline and the knees. With this is worn a long, plain tunic of satin or velvet which is of the same length as the jacket. This same designer is also sponsoring a long jacket of bright-colored cloth, worn with a plain, black woolen frock. I am sending you a photograph of one of these in Royal blue. Captain Molyneux is showing loose-backed jackets of this same length in colored velvet with turned-back fronts faced with seal or nutria or with the material of the frock with which it is worn.

Checked and Plain Together

The checked jacket and plain skirt is still in vogue for ordinary street or sport wear. Mme. Schiaparelli has a model which is especially colorful—the jacket in a small plaid of turquoise blue and purple with a plain purple frock and hat. Creed has a black skirt with a light rust-colored jacket bound with black braid and a Regency pink jersey blouse and Marcel Rochas has a novel model consisting of a checked green and black skirt and a loose, two-thirds length jacket of plain green cloth with sleeves of the check.

One of the novelties of the Molyneux winter collection is the use of the zipper fastening which extends down the front of the long, tightly fitted jackets of the dressier type of street costume and which also fastens the long, tight-fitting winter coats.

Dressy Suits

The dressier type of tailored suit in velvet or broadcloth is elaborately trimmed with bands of astrakhan, nutria or silver fox usually with full revers or a huge bow of the fur at the neck. And, by the by, fur revers no longer lie flat against the neck, they are "puckered" a bit so that they have the effect of a "near jabot."

After a slight respite during the summer, capes are again in the news. These vary in length from hip to two thirds and full length. They are, as a rule, of the same material as the frock with which they are worn. I am sending you photographs of two of the outstanding models. The young woman whom you see crossing the Place Vendome has just left the Maison Schiaparelli and is wearing one of the successful winter models of that house—a cape of heavy black woolen jersey, lined and bordered in mauve and black English tweed and fastened with a clasp of black box-calf. The other, seen against the background of the Paris Exposition, is wearing a creation of Captain Molyneux. This is of heavy black cloth with a black astrakhan collar and the frock is of the same material with the skirt banded in black sutache braid of varying widths. And this reminds me of another novelty of the Molyneux collection—braid trimming. This is used as you see it here, in graduated widths, not only on frocks but on the edge of tailored jackets and long capes.

And now a word about the new winter coats. While the majority of these follow on the lines of last spring's redingote, one still finds in nearly all the collections semi-fitted and loose-backed models as well. Here again Captain Molyneux launches a new idea, making his coats six or seven inches longer than the frock underneath. The Molyneux models are very snugly fitted with the zipper fastening continued down the front to within 10 or 12 inches of the edge, giving an extremely slim silhouette. But, I fear this subject must be "continued in our next."

Willy Eggarte; André Dienès; Dorvyne Studio, Paris

Upper Left—Black, Ribbed, Wool Jersey Is Used by Mme. Schiaparelli for This Frock and Cape. The Cape Is Lined With English Tweed in Mauve-and-Black Plaid. Bands of the Plaid Edge the Double Capes. Black Felt Hat Narrow at the Sides Tapers High Above Forehead. Upper Right—Autumn Costume in Heavy Black Wool by Captain Molyneux. The Long Cape Has a Little Collar of Black Astrakhan and the Skirt of the Frock Is Banded With Black Braid of Varying Widths. The Perky Beret, Also From Molyneux, Is in Black Felt With Bow of Same Material. Lower—Long Jacket of Royal Blue Cloth Embroidered in Black Braid, Worn With a Frock of Black Wool Jersey. A Blue Bow on the Black Felt Hat, and the Blue Gloves Carry Out the Color Scheme. From Mainbocher

In an English Country Garden

Cycle of Seasons in a Book Having Literary Flavor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A garden book that is literature—these are infrequently met with. "A Country Garden," by Ethel Armitage, to our mind fits such a description. Furthermore, illustrated by interesting and beautiful wood engravings by John Farleigh, it is in addition significant for its art, and is really a treasure of a book for all who love their gardens. ("A Country Garden" by Ethel Armitage with woodcuts by John Farleigh, published by The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.)

It is instinct with love of the country — country as the English know and love it. Old houses, mellow estates, pretty cottages, sweet country lanes between hedgerows, and broad rolling downs under wide English skies. To read it is as if one were really living through a year in an English country garden, musing of this and that while enjoying and tending the flowers and trees and shrubs; noticing and studying the birds; and becoming intimate with each growing plant. Snails and slugs, tiny seedlings, wildflowers, baby birds, and spikey thistles all come into these most readable and delightful pages of running meditative comment.

There is information here too—not planting information, though even this is to be found. There are, rather, many odd bits of fascinating information that continually link the garden with an earlier time or a faraway land. For example, the Pasque flower here takes one back to an ancient day. "The Romans brought this lovely thing with them to Britain, and left it behind for us," we are told. The red filberts of autumn take us swiftly to Greece, from which, Ethel Armitage says, they apparently came by way of Italy and France. Chalk weed she traces to Holland from which it is supposed to have come in the bedding straw of troups who on their return from the Walcheron Expedition, were landed at Margate. All through the book are these refreshing bits of floral genealogy. One's garden becomes a page of history and exploration.

On Windswept Downs

Lovely pictures of the wild-flower life on the Downs, impressions of sun and wind and sky; of the changing seasons each full to the brim of interest and observation; of the exquisite detail so dear to everyone who loves and serves flower and plant in a garden; of birds. And all told in beautiful English, set down in the casual incomplete fashion of notes, like a garden diary — provided that the garden maker is capturing on paper the wayward thoughts, the inner delights, the exploratory experiences of the day here and there. On around the year the notes take us—sometimes much on a day, sometimes little, again nothing for several days—a cycle of garden-living in one of the most precious places in the world, an English garden and its surrounding downland. Here is the entry for November 4:

"4th. This morning a wren was imprisoned in the workshop, and as it (or she—being Jenny Wren) would not make her escape by the open door or window, and was getting entangled in cobwebs, she had to be caught. I have never felt so tiny a thing: she seemed scarcely to exist, for as she rested in my hand there was nothing there but the impression of a fairy claw and a caress of feathers. But this little nothingness, when released, flew off with great strength and speed into the yew hedge and, later on, from there, sang a loud clear sweet song.

"The wren's song comes always as a surprise, it being difficult to believe that so small a scrap of life can produce so large a volume of sound."

It might be inserted here that there are, less happily, a few paragraphs concerning encounters with so-called poisonous plants, one experience in particular told in great detail.

Decorations

The woodcuts are choice:—decorative and, where intended to be exact rather than impressionistic, botanically correct. They are in tone with the literary presentation of the subject matter and even if the author had not herself captured her year in a country garden with unusual beauty, they alone might well place the book among the "must-haves." As it is, the combination of art, typographical excellence and literary worth makes this, we feel, a most outstanding contribution to real garden classics. In closing we quote the verses with which the volume so fitly is completed:

In this sequestered vale the years go by,
Bringing from Nature's store a gift each day,
With diamonds scattered o'er the grass at dawn
To sunset's jewelled ray.

When darkness melts, the petti-chaps unseen
Sip hon'yed nectar from a golden crown,
And tiny green-men rise up through the turf
Upon the scented Down.

Along the hedgerows shapely elm trees stand,
By Roman Legions left—a kindly dower.
Here Danish blood, when mingled with the soil,
Turned to a gracious flower.

Each hidden valley safe her treasure guards,
Rare orchids bloom within the secret wood,
And pale-faced heartsease creep upon the ground
Where rip'ning corn has stood.

As twilight softly falls, the white owl steals
On silent wings across the deepening shades,
One moment ghost-like glimmers into sight,
Then in the darkness fades.

So, in this pleasant place, the Seasons pass,
Weaving from Nature's pageantry their spell,
By man unspoilt, by Time itself unchanged. . . .
Here peace and beauty dwell.

M. J. T.

Courtesy of the Macmillan Co.

Heading for September. One of the Woodcuts by John Farleigh Illustrating "A Country Garden," Which Is Reviewed on This Page

Planting Trees and Shrubs in Autumn

Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are two advantages in fall planting of trees and shrubs. First, when the planting is correctly done, the root system establishes itself before the ground freezes. This means that very early in the spring, the tiny, feeding rootlets are thrown out and the plant begins to grow. This is the reason why all kinds of plants which are transplanted in the fall grow more the next season than those transplanted in the spring.

The second reason is an economic one. Most garden lovers have to watch the pennies! And since one can usually purchase plants for less in the fall, it is sound policy to make one dollar do the work of two.

One of the mistakes to guard against in setting out small trees and shrubs is digging too small a hole to receive the root system. It is much wiser to dig too large a hole for the roots than too small. If there is ample space for the roots to be spread out in all directions, it means that the plant has the benefit of foods from a larger area. Another point that we rarely see discussed is the fact that if the roots are well spread out, it insures the tree or shrub of firmness. The writer is convinced from experience and observation that many trees do not succeed in fall planting because the roots are not well spread out.

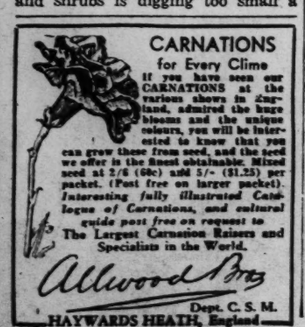
The soil, of course, must be well tamped down. This means that the roots are securely anchored. In covering the roots with soil, use first the good loam which was at the top of the soil. This will supply food early in the spring.

Do not use any fertilizer when planting, or the roots will tend to cluster in one spot. It is much better to see that the tree or shrub is planted in good loam.

It is important that after the planting is done, the ground is thoroughly soaked with water. If the new plant or shrub is more than three feet tall it needs to be staked against the winter winds. It is best to use three stakes and strong twine so the tree will be braced against the winds from all directions.

HAYDN S. PEARSON

A Friday Column



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Courtesy of the Macmillan Co.

Downland Farm House, One of the Woodcuts by John Farleigh, Illustrating "A Country Garden," Which Is Reviewed on This Page

I Made Myself a View

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

For 27 years the same picture has hung over my kitchen sink. I have taken it down several times for several different reasons, but I have always put it back again for just one reason—the plea of my family, my friends and my inmost self—a plea which springs from the inherent, and oftentimes unconscious, appreciation of beauty that lives in everybody. It is really two pictures and a verse mounted in cut-outs in an old-fashioned mat and housed in one long frame 30 inches by 10 that just fits the space over my sink. And this is how it first came to hang there and why it probably will remain in that same place as long as we live in this home:

I came from the country as a bride to live among strangers in the city, and I found the view from my new kitchen window was the uninspiring red brick wall of the house next door. I could get only the merest glimpse of sky over its roof. In my girlhood home I had looked out of a kitchen window to watch the flaming gold of a winter sunset through the delicate tracery of bare trees; I had looked across rolling country and blossoming orchards to the purple mountains beyond which rose the majestic snow-capped peaks, clean-cut against the glorious blue of our Colorado skies. I had seen the robins and orioles and warblers flit in and out of the peach tree that brushed the low eaves of my kitchen, and on baking days the fragrance of lilac and elderberry blossoms was mingled with the warm smell of fresh bread and ginger cookies.

Two porches, two doors, two windows to that rambling old kitchen which opened onto a big yard with black walnut trees in it—and here in my new home was a square little room with one door, one window that looked out onto a red brick wall! I was alone all day, and gradually I began to develop a trapped, shut-away feeling. Then one lonesome wintry afternoon I suddenly realized I must do something about it quick.

So I made myself a view!

* * *

I had some of those four-cent prints of famous paintings so popular 30 years ago, and I selected two and tinted them. I chose one called "Spring," by H. Bolton Jones, because, looking at it, I could almost smell the damp woodland, see the nesting birds in the lacy trees and feel the soft pad of young grass under my feet. The other picture is Marais' "By the Sea." There is a feeling of freedom and expansion in the dark storm clouds scudding low over the water and in the sweep of the marshland grasses. These pictures released something tight within me, and I did not feel cooped up any longer.

The center cutout holds an anonymous verse. Its unknown author has sent a building thought far and wide into the world, for everyone who comes into my kitchen pauses before the sink to read it. Grocery boy, plumber, laundress, guests who help themselves to drinks of water, young folks who use the kitchen for midnight snacks, one and all, read this verse and look at my pictures.

Once I replaced it with another picture, but there was a vigorous protest. "Oh, please put it back," everyone said. "It isn't your home without it. It belongs here just like a window." And last spring when I rehung it after a fresh coat of paint on the frame to match the new decorating, I thought: It actually is a window of our home, for it looks out from petty thoughts and straight into the hearts of all who pause to read and glimpse the expanding beauty of two simple pictures and a flowing well of inspiration from an unknown writer.

And who can tell how far-reaching is the influence of my home-made view; for one friend tells another about it and now I know that it is a window that must never be boarded up! Here is the verse:

"Dwell deep! The little things that chafe and fret,
Oh, waste not golden hours to give them heed!
The slight, the thoughtless wrong, do thou forget;
Be self-forgot in serving others' need;
Thou, faith in God, through love for man, shalt keep—
Dwell deep, my soul, dwell deep!"

J. J. D.

[A Friday Column]

For Tommy Tucker's School Lunch Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You remember little Tommy Tucker, and probably you have a little Jack and Jill who go to school. If so, you may be interested in extending your knowledge of sandwich fillings. Perhaps these will help.

Raisins, Cheese, Peanut Butter

Wash
1 cup raisins. Cut into strips and chop. Blend
¼ cup peanut butter with
¼ cup cooked salad dressing. Add
1 cup cottage cheese and the raisins. Blend thoroughly. Spread between buttered slices of white bread.

Date-Nut Butter Filling

Put through a food chopper twice using a fine cutter,
½ cup dates with stones removed, and
¾ cup walnut kernels. Add
¼ teaspoon salt and
2 tablespoons cream. Spread on buttered bread.

Egg Filling

Mash the yolks of
3 hard cooked eggs. Combine them with
2 tablespoons butter,
1 teaspoon chopped parsley,
3 tablespoons lemon juice, and the grated rind of
1 lemon. Season to taste with
Salt and
Pepper. Mix thoroughly. Use as a filling between thin buttered slices of white bread.

Cheese Apricot

Wash
½ cup dried apricots. Drain and cut in pieces. Add
1 cup water. Simmer until water is absorbed. Add
2 tablespoons sugar. Cool. Cream
1 3-ounce package of cream cheese with the apricot sauce. Add a few grains of
Salt and
4 or 5 drops of A-1 sauce. Mix well. Use as a filling between thin, buttered slices of bread.

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A Little Yarn

Winter's coming on, I'd better
Knit a pretty fleecy sweater.
Click, click, click my needles go,
I'll be snug against the snow.
See, the sweater's all complete,
I won't feel the hail and sleet!

What's the funny little string?
Look, I've gone and pulled the thing!
Why, I've pulled my sweater out!
But the leaves begin to sprout—
So it matters not at all,
That my sweater's just a ball.

But when winter comes I'd better
Knit a pretty fleecy sweater.

J. P.

Cool Weather Jobs for Your Fan

Greater Service From Electrical Appliances—VIII

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweaters are in such demand when cool weather comes that in the average household one or more such knitted garments are frequently in the process of washing, blocking and drying. The drying may be considerably hastened if the breeze from the electric fan is turned on the article, even while the garment is spread on a flat surface. When it is so nearly dry that it will not stretch if placed on a clothes hanger, finish the drying that way, still in the fan's breeze. This loosens and whips up the wool fibers so the material is softer than when dried by other means, and looks more like new when ready to wear.

The electric fan, set atwirling while the house is being aired, or in an unventilated closet, soon replaces the stale air with that fresh from out-of-doors if neighboring windows and doors are left open during the process. Not only does this leave the house and wardrobes smelling sweet and clean, but it is also an excellent discourager of moths. It blows away, too, the odor of gasoline or of moth balls from garments that have been freshly cleaned or released from long storage.

On cold mornings, when the dining room is uncomfortably cool, a fan may be used to ease the air in from the overheated kitchen. Not by direct blowing, however, except when the stove or hot oven may be in the direct path of the breeze and warms the air as it passes. The dining room is more quickly heated by the indirect method: turning a light breeze from the fan on the hot surfaces of the stove and oven in the kitchen, and by deflection sending this warm air into the adjoining room.

It not infrequently happens in early fall that there is not draft enough up the furnace chimney to encourage starting a fire. By setting the electric fan before the open ash pit door, a breeze may be directed where it will do the most good, and your fire gets busy in no time.

Many an owner of a car and a defroster to keep the windshield clear in winter has not yet realized that the household fan may be used in the same way for removing steam, and keeping frost from forming on the windows at home.

BERTHA STREETER

(A ninth article in this series will follow soon.)

Laundry Equipment

My laundry equipment list includes rubber gloves, rubber apron, and shoe rubbers. These three items do much toward glorifying washday by enabling me to step forth from the laundry free from wet shoes, wet clothing and suds-soaked hands.—Mrs. O. D., Indiana.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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Business and Industry

Last Quarter Business Volume Seen Only Slightly Under '36

Commerce and Finance

Prices of Cotton Decline Sharply On U.S. Estimate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Crop reporting board boosted its estimates of cotton acreage yield to an all-time record of 249.3 pounds today in forecasting a United States production of 17,573,000 bales, based on Oct. 1 conditions.

If this production figure is realized, this would be the second largest crop ever harvested, more than 5,000,000 bales larger than last year, and nearly 3,000,000 bales above the 5-year average of 1928-32. The largest crop harvested was 17,987,000 bales in 1926.

The Federal Crop Board made an upward revision of more than 1,500,000 bales over its last previous estimate by raising its estimated yield more than 20 pounds for each of the 33,736,000 acres reported in cultivation.

A month ago the yield per acre was reported at 228.5 pounds, an all-time record.

Administration farm leaders who have been urging a special session of Congress this fall to enact a broad new federal farm program said the large increase in estimated cotton production probably would bring increasing pressure from the cotton belt for prompt federal action.

The Census Bureau announced 8,259,445 bales of this year's crop had been ginned prior to Oct. 1, compared with 6,031,950 to that date last year, and 4,232,068 for 1935.

A month ago the Agriculture Department reported 16,098,000 bales were indicated from conditions existing Sept. 1. Last year 12,399,000 bales were produced. Other big-crop years were: 17,978,000 in 1926 (the record crop); 17,096,000 in 1931; 16,112,000 in 1914, and 16,105,000 in 1925. Average production for the five years 1928-32 was 14,667,000 bales.

Today's forecast was based on 33,736,000 acres in cultivation and a condition of 79 per cent of a normal on Oct. 1, indicating a yield of 249.3 pounds of lint to the acre. A month ago the condition was 75 and indicated yield of 228.5 pounds to the acre (larger than any previous year). Last year's Oct. 1 condition was 62 and yield per acre 197.6 pounds, while the Oct. 1 average condition for the 10 years 1923-32 was 56 and the average yield 169.9 pounds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—A cotton crop indication of 17,573,000 bales by the Government reporting board today, representing the second largest crop on record and an increase of 1,475,000 bales over the September estimate, attracted heavy selling in futures.

Prices lost as much as $2 a bale to the lowest level in four years under foreign and commission house offerings. A wider break was checked by active scale-down buying orders that were uncovered on the decline to within two points of the 7½-cent level for January contracts.

December sold off from 7.99 to 7.60 and was within two points of the low at midday, when the list was 34 to 38 points net lower.

Fluctuations during the afternoon were limited to a very narrow range and although selling pressure tapered off the market displayed no rallying power.

At the start of the final hour December was selling at 7.61, or within a point of the low, and the list was 36 to 40 points net lower.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Eagerly awaited announcement of the Department of Agriculture that the United States cotton crop this year would be 17,573,000 bales, the second largest crop ever produced in America was believed to clinch the prospect of a special session of Congress to consider crop control.

President Roosevelt at his press conference said he might delay decision on the November special session until his return to Hyde Park next week. Congressional circles are accepting the special session as a probability however and are laying plans accordingly. Some key figures have announced abandonment of plans for trips out of the country scheduled earlier.

Not only cotton but other crops are expected to show bumper yields this year resulting in lower prices and a demand for some method of controlled production. A big wheat crop is expected. The farm legislation will be first on the agenda if and when an extra session is called.

President Roosevelt declined to comment on the question of compulsory market quotas in connection with the crop control program and said the matter had too many constitutional questions for a snap judgment. The AAA crop control program was on a voluntary basis.

Farm problems are specifically given first place if and when Congress meets, under the agreement by which President Roosevelt granted price-pegging cotton loans. This will only be one of the big fights in Congress.

Canada's Int'l Securities Trade Is Sharply Higher

OTTAWA (Canadian Press)—Canada's trade in international securities bounded upward in the eight months ending Aug. 31 compared with the same period the previous year, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Total trade in international securities amounted to $731,097,985 compared with $446,710,459 in the first eight months of 1936. Sales to other countries totalled $361,171,106 compared with $231,419,007 for the eight months last year, and purchases amounted to $369,926,879 against $215,291,452.

Transactions with the United States amounted to more than all other countries combined totalling $561,495,532 against $374,690,321, while trade with the United Kingdom totalled $142,079,409 compared with $63,170,237 in the first eight months of 1936.

Gen. Electric Orders Largest Since 1929

By the Associated Press

New York General Electric Company announces orders booked during the third quarter of 1937 amounted to $88,010,937, the largest for any September quarter since 1929.

They compared with $77,398,718 in the June quarter and $74,922,441 in the September quarter last year.

Orders for the nine months ended Sept. 30 also topped any similar period since 1929 at $305,276,556, against $211,891,038 last year.

Private Building Holds to a High Level in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—The maintenance of the high level of southern construction and the raising of the total of commitments made so far this year to $638,000,000 resulted from a decided increase in private building contracts, according to the Manufacturers Record Daily Construction Bulletin.

Private building contracts have reached $143,392,000. This is more than 35 per cent over the total for the same period of last year. Industrial awards amount to $186,774,000 and as compared with the first nine months of 1936 show an increase of about 5 per cent.

Store, residential, and hotel and apartment contracts have added substantially to the total for this year with increases ranging from almost 70 per cent for store construction and 64 and 26 per cent, respectively, for the other two types of buildings. Bank and office and association and fraternal work has more than doubled. Church projects also have risen.

Highway and bridge contracts and the erection of government and school buildings are lower than last year. During the first three-quarters of 1936, $182,402,000 was the value of road contracts, while this year but 78 per cent of that amount has been spent. The decline in public building is about 14 per cent.

The general trend of expansion in the private building field held its pace in September when contracts for such work exceeded its total for the preceding month and surpassed the figure for September of last year, although a sharp drop in the current September's industrial and public works awards lowered the month's total for all construction to $59,532,000.

Private building contracts mounted during the month to $17,761,000, or a figure greater than that for all months so far this year except that of April, when the peak of residential construction occurred, and of May, when a substantial volume of such work was undertaken. The $10,285,000 for dwelling contracts let in September is topped only by the April record.

Industrial awards for September were valued at $12,501,000. The preceding month had a valuation in this field of almost twice that figure. However, the backlog of contracts to be awarded at the end of August was $33,556,000, while toward the end of September the industrial work proposed during the month had an estimated valuation of $46,746,000.

Freight Carloadings Gain 3.4 Per Cent Over Like 1936 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 847,245 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Oct. 2.

This was an increase of 6799 cars, or 0.8 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 27,648, or 3.4 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 124,010, or 12.8 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Increase over Last week	Yr. ago
Miscellaneous freight	339,305	1,423	6,740
Less than carlot mdse	174,853	1,431	1,929
Coal	163,351	7,621	4,884
Grain and grain products	36,804	585	4,935
Livestock	21,801	577	1,282
Forest products	38,595	†689	3,823
Ore	62,189	†3,536	4,324
Coke	10,347	†613	†269

†Decrease.

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Amer Art Works pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	
Am Factors, Ltd	15c	M	Oct. 10	Sep. 30	
Argo Oil Co	10c	S	Nov. 15	Oct. 15	
Asbestos Mfg Co cv pf	$1.40	35c	Q	Feb. 1 '38	.....
Badger Pap Mills	50c	..	Oct. 25	Oct. 15	
Beatty Bros Ltd pf	1st $1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Central Tube Co	3c	..	Oct. 25	Oct. 15	
Col G&E 6% pf A	$1.50	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 20	
Do 5% cum pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 20	
Do 5% cum pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 20	
Commun P S vtc	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	
Diamond Alkalie	40c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Fair, The (Chi) pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	
Good Humor Corp	$1	..	Oct. 11	Oct. 8	
Hartford Times, Inc. 5½% pf	68¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Hawaiian Com&Su	75c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	
Jonas & Naumberg	15c	..	Oct. 25	Oct. 13	
Lanston Monotype	$1	..	Nov. 30	.....	
Monmouth Consol Wire Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	
M'tgomery & Erie Ry Co	17½c	S	Nov. 10	Oct. 31	
Mor & Ess Ext RR	$3	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Nor RR of NH	$1.50	Q	Oct. 30	Oct. 11	
No Tr Co (Phil, Pa)	$6	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 8	
Nunn-Bush Sh Co 5% pf	25c $1.25	Q	Oct. 30	Oct. 15	
Pacific Lighting	75c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 20	
Pas & Del Ext RR	$2	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Potomac Edisono Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	
do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	
Pub Serv of Colo 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Do 5% pf	41 2-3c	M	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Savan Sug Rfg Co.	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Syracuse Bingh'mtn & N Y Railroad	$3	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Utica, Chen & Susq Valley R R	$1.43	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Wash L&Tr Co (DC)	$2	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22	
Weston (Geo), Ltd. pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Woolson Spice Co	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 28	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 28	
Worcester Salt Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 8	

*Optional cash, pf. stock, or both.

Northwest Fruit Trade at Height; World Is Buying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—October is the prime month when the Pacific Northwest shares in one of the major freight movements of the world, the moving of fruit from the Pacific coast.

During this month ocean-going lines increase their sailings and special ships come in to lift apples and pears from the valleys of the Rogue River, Hood, the Willamette and Yakima, through the ports of Seattle and Portland.

The procession begins as early as July when Gravenstein apples are lifted from Oregon, followed by Bartlett pears from the Medford region in the Rogue River valley. By October great carriers from the world's important steamship lines are in port at the rate of three a day. Red Jonathans go first, followed by winesaps, the delicious, staymans and spitzenbergs. The tempo hardly diminishes all through November and December.

Fruit Shipments

Vancouver, British Columbia, shares in the apple export and most ships make the circuit of Vancouver, Seattle and Portland. Apples and pears from these ports go to England, which is the best customer, and France, which is the second. They also go to Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Egypt, Palestine and to South America.

The Australian apple movement is just the opposite season from that of the Northwest, so that England has fresh apples the year around.

It is a big business but the rich, irrigated valleys could export far more than they do except for trade restrictions and retaliatory quotas between countries. It is a common report that more time and energy are spent in smoothing out trade arrangements than in selling the product.

Most of the ocean carriers have installed special refrigeration to care for the fruit movement from the Pacific coast. The lines which are lifting apples and pears at this time are the French, the North German Lloyd, J. Lauritzen, Fred Olson, Donaldson, Interocean, East Asiatic, Royal Mail, Knutsen, Furness, Blue Star, Hamburg-American, Italian, Fruit Express, Johnson and Holland-American.

Express Movements

The Fruit Express is mainly for the carrying of fruit, and the Washington Express, the Oregon Express, the California Express, and the British Columbia Express are constantly employed throughout the year in the fruit movement from the coast to other world ports. The citrus fruit movement supplements the hardier fruits movement.

A typical but not a peak year's shipment for apples is 2,686,066 boxes from Seattle, 1,372,915 from Portland and 1,138,165 from British Columbia. Between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 boxes of pears are shipped from the Pacific Northwest annually.

Business in The Far West Shows Some Slowing Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Notwithstanding far-western business activity showed betterment in August, its gain over the corresponding month of last year is less than that reported for any other month this year over its corresponding 1936 month, says the Bank of America.

August was the first month this year in which the value of building permits was less than in the corresponding 1936 month. However, the decline in building activity was not as widespread as the total figures might indicate inasmuch as a majority of the reporting cities or 25 out of the 49 showed gains in the value of their August permits over July and 26 cities reported increases over August, 1936, the bank adds.

Carloadings in California registered a gain of 3.9 per cent over July and 6.9 per cent over August, 1936. The gain in the first eight months of the year over a similar period in 1936 amounted to 10.8 per cent.

Production of electricity in the western area advanced .8 per cent over July and was 11.7 per cent greater than in August, 1936. Output of electricity has averaged about 10.8 per cent higher during the first eight months of this year over a similar period last year.

Employment in California's major manufacturing industries gained 8.7 per cent over the previous month and 4.9 per cent over August, 1936. Total pay rolls were up 7.1 per cent over July and 19.8 per cent over August, 1936. The average weekly earnings of employees declined 1.5 per cent from July to August but gained 14.2 per cent over August, 1936, concludes the review.

Says Inflation Impossible With U. S. Gold Reserves

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Thomas (D), Utah, said that America's gold and silver reserves make "monetary inflation in the United States utterly impossible."

Just back from a European trip, the Utah Senator said in an interview that "the world's biggest problem is still money and the United States has the solution to that problem." At the same time, he expressed hope that Europe would avoid a general war.

Senator Thomas went to Europe as a delegate to the Interparliamentary Union, and conferred with some of the leading European statesmen.

Railway Equipment Orders

NEW YORK (AP) — New business continues at a low level in the railway equipment trade, although manufacturing circles report some fair sized inquiries. Santa Fe Railroad is said to be in the market for 37 passenger cars. The Central Railroad of Brazil is reported to be inquiring for a number of locomotives.

Outlook for Fourth Quarter Business Regarded Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After a broad survey of the opinions of a large number of executives of leading corporations, the outlook for business in the fourth quarter is regarded as generally favorable, according to a report by Standard Statistics Company.

"Fourth quarter volume," continues the survey, will not be up to the optimistic expectations entertained earlier in the year, and there are a number of lines in which production will be under third quarter levels. On the whole, however, aggregate volumes are not likely to be more than moderately below the satisfactory levels attained in the final three months of 1936.

"During the latter period, industrial production was only 9 per cent below the 1929 average; hence, volumes approaching last year's levels would be regarded as entirely constructive. Prospects are favorable for those companies selling in the farming regions, particularly the mail order and agricultural machinery lines.

Business Opinions

"Opinions as to business prospects for 1938 covered a wide range, from timid pessimism to rampant optimism. There were many who expressed complete confidence that the basic trend in the business cycle was still upward, and that further and appreciable expansion in volumes would be witnessed next year. A great many optimistic replies were obtained from executives in the automobile industry, who look for an enthusiastic reception of the new models and good sales in 1938.

"The tenor of the replies from those producing and distributing consumers' goods was rather consistently but moderately, favorable. The prevailing opinion in these lines is that employment will be as high as in 1937 and that wage rates will average higer. Thus, the average consumer will have more to spend. As the rise in cost of living has been checked within the recent past, the threat that living expenses would overtake the advance in incomes has been dissipated.

"Reducing the widely varying estimates regarding producers' goods to a composite picture and giving due weight to mildly optimistic expectations on consumers' goods, the conclusion is that no major business recession is imminent."

"The building situation is a highly important factor in the general business outlook at this time, because building is the only capital goods industry which has lagged far behind in the general return this year to approximately normal levels of production in leading lines.

"Starting from a low level two years ago, buildign activity rose rapidly until mid-1937, when it encountered increases in costs so rapid as to discourage prospective builders. Margins of gain over a year ago levels have subsequently narrowed sharply. In fact, both residential and total contract awards for the first half of September fell sharply below those for the corresponding month a year ago.

Building Volume

"Although total building volume in 1937 will probably show close to a 20 per cent increase over 1936, aggregate contract awards will still be only about 50 per cent of former normal levels. However, only the building industry can provide the stimulus for another sustained expansion in aggregate industrial activity. Upon this prospect largely hinges the answer to the question whether 1938 and subsequent years can experience total business volumes equalling or exceeding those of 1937.

"Unfortunately for the peace of mind of investors and business men currently, this question cannot yet be answered categorically one way or the other. The letdown that has already occurred has tended to curb the rising trend of costs, however, while the trend of rents—a governing factor in residential construction—is still upward.

"Resistance to high building costs may be gradually overcome, and any evidence that a renewed upswing in building, however moderate, is to occur in 1938 would improve business confidence generally. Some time must elapse before this outlook begins to clarify, but the balance of probability seems to be slightly on the favorable side."

Paint and Varnish Makers' Gains Over Past 4 Years Sharp

Paint and varnish manufacturers have enjoyed striking gains over the last four years, with profits in the first half of 1937 approaching pre-depression levels, Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys stated in a new study. With the anticipated boom in home building flattening, the demand for paint has shown some tendency to ease, although it is still running ahead of 1936.

"In the first six months of 1937, sales totaled $226,000,000, a gain of 19 per cent over the figure for the corresponding 1936 period," the survey continued. "This approached the peak first-half level of $232,000,000 recorded in 1929. Although costs have risen materially in the recent past, and although retail prices have advanced only moderately, the average company continues to report good earnings gains.

"In recent months, paint sales have displayed some hesitation, and there is distinct likelihood of further recession over the coming months. Nevertheless, from a long-range viewpoint, the industry is favored by several factors: (1) conservative capital structure; (2) adequate treasury condition; (3) a relatively firm price structure which restrains inventory losses on paint and allied products; (4) intelligent research work which is increasing the field for paint products and is reducing costs; (5) expanding markets coming from aggressive merchandising policies; (6) prospects for maintenance of large automobile production; (7) gradual release of further railroad maintenance expenditures, and (8) the housing shortage which, despite the current check to construction administered by rocketing costs, still promises a building boom of substantial proportion."

Higher Costs Cut Railroads' Income

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reports that Class I carriers had a fixed operating income of $50,307,881 during August, a decrease of 22.2 per cent from the similar month last year.

The Association explained the income decrease was due to rising costs of operation, including increased cost of materials, supplies and fuel as well as higher wages.

Operating costs in August were 8.9 per cent over those for the same month last year, while gross revenues this year were 2.6 per cent higher than in 1936.

Higher Incomes Seen As Key to More Building

NEW YORK (AP)—L. Seth Schnitman, who announces his resignation as chief statistician of the F. W. Dodge Corporation to enter into the professional field as a consulting economist, said "the one blind spot in the business picture now is to be found in the laggard construction industry.

"Excessive costs have been blamed for this condition," he continued, "and partly that is the case. But more basic is the fact that the national income has not yet reached the level which could support a high volume of private construction. Especially is this true if due weight is given to the increasing drafts upon the public purse, federal and local, and the concomitant mounting burdens of taxation."

New Interborough Board Headed By Ernest A. Bigelow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ernest A. Bigelow, who recently organized a proxy committee for reorganization of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, has been elected as the new chairman of the board of directors, replacing Frank Hedley. Mr. Hedley, however, will continue as president and general manager of the company.

In addition to being elected chairman of the Board Mr. Bigelow was also appointed as chairman of the executive committee.

At a special meeting of the directors nine of the board members resigned and nine new members immediately took their places. It is this new board which Mr. Bigelow heads.

The new board, in addition to Mr. Bigelow, consists of Grover A. Whalen, Frederick Ecker, Theodore Watson, Mr. Hedley, S. W. Reyburn, Jules Bache, W. F. Downs, George Keegan, Nathan Amster, Austin F. Barry, David Mahany, David Van Alstyne, M. R. Bruckenfield, G. Winthrop Sands, George A. Ellis, Julius Brandenburg and Emil N. Barr. The latter eight and Mr. Bigelow are the new members.

Following the election of the new board Mr. Bigelow, acting in his capacity as chairman, said that he would continue to press his committee's drive for proxies in order to be able to have sufficient votes to constitute a quorum for the forthcoming annual meeting of the company to be held on Oct. 22. The meeting, originally scheduled for Sept. 22, was postponed because the necessary votes to constitute a quorum were not represented.

Mr. Bigelow also indicated that the present board of directors would work together with the Manhattan Railway Company board of directors in an effort to end the differences that have existed between the companies in the past.

French Loan From Swiss Progressing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 8—The French government's efforts to obtain a large loan from Switzerland, as reported exclusively in The Christian Science Monitor last week, have made good progress and are now officially admitted to be in process of negotiation.

Likewise it is also confirmed that the French treasury is negotiating with London banks, which granted a £40,000,000 loan to France earlier this year, is endeavoring to obtain a renewal, at least, of this loan. The loan being sought in Switzerland is to be devoted to reducing the deficit on railways in France. This will relieve the treasury of having to meet this deficit and thus release more funds for protecting the franc.

Montgomery Ward Sales Set Record for September

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward and Co., reported September sales totaled $37,458,815, an increase of 12.3 per cent compared with September, 1936, and a new record for the month. August sales totaled $29,679,058.

For the first eight months of the company's fiscal year sales were $270,963,615, an increase of 23 per cent compared with the corresponding 1936 period. This also was a new record.

Branch Banks Hit by Group In Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bitter opposition to any attempt to weaken the dual system of banking by legislation which would permit national banks to open branches within their Federal Reserve districts will be made by the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, according to the general tenor of discussions as the annual convention of the association here.

William R. White, Superintendent of Banks of New York, as host to the convention, urged the members to reaffirm their determination to oppose either state or Federal legislation which "is unsound and to support with equal vigor measures which add strength to our banking system."

Harr Speaks

Dr. Luther Harr, secretary of banking for Pennsylvania and acting president of the association, sounded the keynote when he declared in his annual report that the organization will combat "with every force at our command the efforts of those who will seek to undermine the dual system during the coming months." Dr. Harr was referring specifically to measures introduced by Senator McAdoo of California which would permit branch banking outside the confines of a State. He termed the measures "trial balloons" to test public sentiment. These measures are indications of what may be expected during the next session of Congress, he warned.

Mayor LaGuardia, who welcomed the delegates, predicted that in fifteen years the City of New York would not require short-term loans, since under the new charter a reserve fund has been started. "I hope that my successors fifteen years from now will not require short-term loans," he said. "They will have that reserve, unless politicians try to skip the whole thing, and I'm not going to let them do that."

Discusses Stock Market

A discussion of present market conditions was injected into the session by Frank K. Houston, president of the New York Bankers Association and president of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, who said that "if the time ever comes when the stock market cannot function freely, it might stop functioning at all." That the New York Stock Exchange be maintained as a "free and broad market is of the greatest importance to the whole banking structure," he said. "A broad and liquid market is of as much concern to the banks under your supervision as to the banks of New York."

"Call loans have always been considered a secondary reserve and I can say that the institution I represent has no record of ever having lost a dollar on Stock Exchange loans," Mr. Houston continued. "When I say a broad market I mean one where the value of securities can be had in any reasonable volume in a reasonable time, whether in lots of 3000 shares or more, as is sometimes the case when a bank has to sell for a customer, either to protect the loans or for tax purposes."

Treasury Not To Seek Any New Cash This Month or Next

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has outlined a short-term borrowing program which probably will not call for raising any new cash during October and November.

He told his press conference that the present weekly $50,000,000 issues of nine-month discount bills would be continued for two more weeks, bills being sold on Oct. 11 and 18.

Then, on Oct. 25, the Treasury will begin $50,000,000 weekly bill issues to mature on or about March 15, when heavy income tax payments pour in.

"As far as I can foretell at this time," Mr. Morgenthau said, "the Treasury will not ask for any new money during October and November."

The $50,000,000 weekly bill issues do not put new cash in the Treasury because the Treasury has weekly $50,000,000 bill maturities.

If no new cash is borrowed during October and November, the Treasury's $1,000,000,000 working balance will be cut down, but Mr. Morgenthau said the balance will remain at a "comfortable" level.

The Treasury head commented that it appeared "we have got enough money in the Treasury to carry us through October and November, so why bother with any more when we don't need it."

When asked whether the Treasury is continuing to buy gold from Japan, Mr. Morgenthau said "there has been no change in our gold buying policy."

Under that policy the Treasury will buy the metal for $35 an ounce from any nation which offers it.

Chicago Collections Of Customs Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Customs collection at the port of Chicago in September totaled $1,931,962, an increase of 35 per cent over the September 1936 total of $1,432,011, according to the Collector of Customs. This was a drop of 9 per cent from this year's August collections, which totaled $2,118,135.

The decline from August was a normal seasonal change, the Collector said.

Collections for the first nine months of 1937 amounted to $17,317,542, or 49 per cent greater than for the corresponding period last year when the total was $11,593,544.

Host

Wide World

William R. White

Superintendent of Banks of New York, Host to the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks Convening in New York

Excess Reserves Have Been Climbing Since Mid-September

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said the supply of lendable bank funds climbed $30,000,000 during the week ended Oct. 6 to $1,090,000,000.

These funds of member banks in the Reserve System, commonly termed "excess reserves," have been on the upward trend since mid-September, primarily as a result of a new credit-easing program, drafted by the Reserve Board and the Treasury.

Excess reserves provide the foundation for credit expansion and their supply thus may exert a powerful influence on interest rates.

In line with its "easy money" policy, the Reserve Board has endeavored to keep these funds at a high level.

The increase in excess reserves during the week ended Oct. 6 was traceable to a $64,000,000 decline in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve Banks. Part of the funds withdrawn from the reserve institutions presumably flowed into the commercial banking structure.

Money in circulation increased $49,000,000 during the week to $6,569,000,000. This increase tended to reduce banks' supplies of idle funds and partially offset the Treasury's withdrawal of balances from the reserve banks.

The Reserve Board said its holdings of Government securities remained unchanged during the week at $2,526,000.

SEC Suspends Gagen From Boston Market; Hits at Manipulation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission suspended Thomas F. Gagen from the Boston Exchange for a year and warned all exchanges to weed out persons involved in stock manipulation.

Mr. Gagen consented to his suspension at the close of an investigation of the capital stock of the East Boston Company between May 27, 1935, and July 31, 1935. The suspension is effective Oct. 11.

Adding a comment which official circles regarded as particularly significant because of the recent upsets in the stock markets, the commission announced that the names of other persons involved in the Gagen case were being referred to various exchanges because "national securities exchanges have it in their power to prevent such abuses. Failure to exercise this measure of self-regulation cannot long be ignored."

The commission also said it was dropping proceedings against the firm of Thomson and McKinnon because the only member of the firm involved in the Gagen case has passed on.

A hearing was ordered, however, to determine whether the registration of John L. Cronan, a former partner of Mr. Gagen, as a broker and dealer should be revoked.

Another paragraph of the commission statement criticized what it said was the fact that one of the customers' men frequently mentioned in the Gagen investigation and formerly employed by Thomson and McKinnon has been permitted by various exchanges to resume stock selling for another exchange firm.

Canadian Imports 39 P. C. Over 1936

OTTAWA (CP)—An increase of more than 39 per cent was shown in Canadian imports during August at $69,965,939 compared with $50,257,754 in August, 1936, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Imports from empire countries were worth $22,280,729, a gain of 36.6 per cent compared with $16,312,339, while imports from foreign countries were valued at $47,685,210, an advance of 40.5 per cent against $33,945,415.

Canada's total trade in August amounted to $171,437,199 compared with $142,817,249 in August, last year.

The United States was the best supplier of goods among foreign countries with $40,179,510, a gain of 45.5 per cent compared with $37,609,153, while the United Kingdom led empire countries, supplying goods worth $13,141,890, an increase of 18.5 per cent against $11,086,100 in August, 1936.

Wheeling Steel Corp.

NEW YORK—Wheeling Steel Corp. has notified the New York Stock Exchange that the time within which the 6 per cent preferred stock may be exchanged for the $5 cumulative convertible preferred and common stock under the company's recapitalization plan has been extended to November 5.

Japanese Rayon Trade Continues At Boom Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rayon yarn and rayon staple fiber production in Japan continues at boom levels and is being stepped up sharply, according to the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau.

Plans, continues the report, are now being made indicating a production of 750,000,000 pounds (yarn plus staple) for 1938, against an estimated production of 500,000,000 pounds for 1937, of which rayon yarn output will appproximate 325,000,000 pounds and rayon staple fiber the balance.

A recent report from Japan states that the government has asked the Japan Woolen Manufacturers Association to substitute rayon staple fiber for wool to the extent of 40 per cent of their annual consumption. The purpose of this request is to reduce the yen exchange requirements for imported wool. Rayon staple today is being produced in Japan at the rate of about 175,000,000 pounds per year, and the substitution mentioned should increase this figure by 55,000,000 pounds.

Japanese production of rayon yarn in the first seven months of 1937 totaled 189,563,000 pounds, an increase of 32 per cent over the same 1936 period. July, 1937, production alone totaled 29,468,000 pounds, and the average for the first seven months was 27,000,000 pounds per month.

The Organon states that "it is further reported that costs of rayon production are increasing rapidly in Japan. It is estimated that, whereas the cost of producing rayon staple in early 1937 averaged about 14 cents per pound, this cost by the end of 1937 will total 19 cents per pound."

During the past month one of the large American producers reduced the price of staple fiber to 25 cents a pound. This reduction, it was stated, "probably was a desire on the part of the producer to narrow the spread between the price of his product and the price of the imported Japanese staple.

"Although inferior to the American staple in quality, nevertheless the Japanese staple at 22 to 24 cents per pound in this market was at a distinct advantage compared with the American staple. In any event, it is clear that the new 25-cent price will put the domestic staple in a much more favorable bargaining position with the imported staple in this market."

Income Tax Pact With Canada Puts New Rate in Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Under the income tax convention between Canada and the United States, ratified Aug. 13, whereby each Government will have access to income tax reports, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau says in part:

"The Revenue Act of 1936 places a gross tax of 10 per cent upon the amounts received by non-resident alien individuals not doing business in the United States and not having an office or place of business within the United States, from sources within the United States.

"The Revenue Act further provides that in the case of aliens residing in contiguous countries, the rate may be reduced by convention to 5 per cent and with respect to corporations organized under the laws of a contiguous country the rate may be reduced to 5 per cent as to dividends only.

"The United States has now entered into such a convention with Canada, under the terms of which all residents of Canada are subject to reduced rates of 5 per cent as to individuals on all items, and as to corporations 5 per cent on dividends only.

"On the part of Canada, the effect of the convention is to continue in their application to residents of the United States and to American corporations the provisions of Canadian fiscal laws under which withholding taxes are now as low as the 5 per cent provided in the convention.

"Canadian residence is the test as to whether the reduced rate shall apply."

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS
OCT. 11

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS
Certified Public Accountants
TAX CONSULTANTS
551 Fifth Avenue
MUrray Hill 2-4541
NEW YORK
Emerson E. Rossmoore C. P. A.
Ira B. Robbins C. P. A.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,150,000
Previous day 1,190,120
1937 vol. to date 307,937,543
1936 vol. to date 369,480,596

Stock Market Is Generally Lower; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Efforts to maintain a morning rally of fractions to 2 or more points in today's stock market were unavailing, in most instances, and the list generally retreated behind minus signs in late proceedings.

Steels, aircrafts, motors and specialties were in the van of the early move, but support eventually faded from these and they trailed the list downward near the final hour. Dealings were slow throughout. Transfers running at the rate of about 1,150,000 shares.

Although opinions in the brokerage sector differed regarding possible repercussions from America's line-up with the League of Nations against treaty-breaking countries, doubts were voiced that any drastic armaments expansion in this country would get under way soon.

Steels Rise

Favored the greater part of the day were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, Crucible, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Consolidated Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright "A," Chrysler, General Motors, Monsanto Chemical, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Crown Cork, Continental Can, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, St. Joseph Lead, Corn Products, International Paper & Power preferred and Amerada.

Narrow to off a point or so were American Can, Montgomery Ward, Macy, Deere, Oliver Farm, National Lead, J. C. Penney, Minneapolis-Honeywell, Union Carbide, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Pullman, Western Union and Public Service of N. J.

Rails lacked vigor despite an upturn in last week's freight loadings to a new peak since 1930. The increase over the preceding week, though, was less than seasonal. Most coppers and utilities failed to make the grade.

Bonds Are Lower

Japanese Government and corporate loans retreated in a dragging and uneven bond market today. With Tokyo reported preparing a reply to President Roosevelt's recent blast at "aggressor nations," a substantial wave of offerings around the noon hour swept Japanese obligations lower.

Japan 6½s dropped around 4 points at one time and Great Consolidated Electric Company of Japan 7s and Tokyo Electric Light 6s and Yokohama 6s dropped a point or so. Other foreign dollar issues tended to sag.

Domestic corporate obligations wavered uncertainly within a narrow range. Principal activity was on the downside but indications of a definite trend were lacking. Lower priced rails tended a little downward, although there were a number of exceptions.

Federal loans were lifeless with swings in either direction not exceeding 3-32 of a point. Gains and losses were about even.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—The curb market tended to drift fractionally lower as trading went into the final hour today.

Some higher priced specialties swung widely on a few trades. Aluminum Co., after a brief rally about noon dropped around 6 points. On the other hand, Pittsburgh Plate Glass climbed about 2½ points.

Many usually active issues held about even. Oils and utilities were quiet for the most part. Gaining fractions were North European Oil, American Cyanamid "B," Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., and International Petroleum.

St. Regis Paper, Sherwin Williams, United Wall Paper, Gulf Oil, Lake Shore Mines, American Gas & Electric, Creole Petroleum, and McWilliams Dredging slipped back a little.

Brokers' Loans Off During Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $982,000,000. The week ended Oct. 7 and the total represented a decrease of $48,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $992,000,000.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Demand	$4.95⅛	$4.95⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.95⅛	4.95⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0330	.0330	$
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2299	.2301	$
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4017	.4018	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5529	.5530	$
Sweden—krona	.2555	.2555	.4537
Norway—krone	.2490	.2490	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2212	.2212	.4537
Spain—peseta	*	*	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0351	.0351	$
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977	.1977	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1892	.1892	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0451	.0451	.0748
Roumania—feu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3010	.3005	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0620	.0620	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0387	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol	.2556	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5900‡	.5900‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2889	.2886	.8440
India—rupee	.3743	.3743	.6180
Java—florin	.5550	.5555	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3106	.3106	*
Shanghai—dol	.2969**	.2969**	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5806	.5812	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5006	.5012	.5000
Canada			
—Canada—dollar	1.002	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Partly changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. **Nominal.

Bond Yields Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—"The Bond Buyer's" index of the municipal bond market as of Oct. 1, showed a decline in prices and a gain in income yield to 3.05 per cent from 2.95 per cent on Sept. 1.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	40	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	42½	42½	42½	— ½
85	60	Acme Steel (4)	2	65	64⅞	65	Oct 6
22⅜	10⅞	Adams Exp (.30g)	18	12⅛	11½	12	
58⅜	20½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
36	23	Addressograph (1.40)	2	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	1¾	Advance Rumely	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
80¼	57⅜	Air Reduction (1a)	10	63½	62	62	—1½
5¼	1⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
15¾	9½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	13	11⅜	11	11	
5⅜	1⅜	Alleghany	29	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
58½	13½	Alleg pf xw	2	20	19½	20	Oct 7
59¾	15	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	18½	17	17	—3
59	14½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	17	17	17	—1
52½	17¾	Alleg pr pf	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 2
45⅝	21	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
27⅝	11	Allen Indust (1)	5	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
258½	180	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	*12	185	182½	185	+1½
17⅛	13⅞	Allied Kid (1a)	3	14	14	14	
33⅛	16½	Allied Mills (2g)	3	17⅝	17	17	— ⅜
21⅞	11	Allied Stores (.20a)	26	12¼	11⅜	11½	— ¾
85	60	Allied Stores pf (5)		60	60	60	Oct 7
83½	48⅛	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	38	50½	47¼	47⅝	—2⅜
39¾	16	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	16	16	16	Oct 6
8⅞	3¼	Amal Leather	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
32¼	30	Amal Leather pf (3)		30	30	30	Oct 7
114⅞	67½	Amerada (2)	14	76	75	75	
101½	72	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	3	72	70	70	—4
41⅜	16	Am Bank Note (3½g)	3	17½	16½	16½	— ½
80¾	42	Am Brake Sh (2g)	9	46	45	45	—2¾
121	95¼	Am Can (4a)	8	97	96⅛	97	—1
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	156	156	Oct 5
71	25½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	10	27	25⅜	25⅜	—1⅝
104½	50	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	54	52½	54	+2
33¾	21	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	13	22⅜	20¼	20¼	—1¾
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug25
112	92	Am Chicle (4a)	2	92⅛	92	92⅛	Oct 6
23⅝	8½	Am Colortype	6	9⅜	9	9	— ½
30¾	15½	Am Coml Alcohol	3	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅞
33⅜	19	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	3	19	19	19	
13½	4⅜	Am Encaustic Tiling	15	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ½
7	7	Am European	2	7	7	7	Oct 4
13¾	4⅜	Am & Foreign Pow	41	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ½
58⅞	22	Am & For P $6 pf	12	25⅞	23	24½	—1½
68⅞	29½	Am & For P $7 pf	6	30¾	30	30¾	—1
38½	11½	Am & For P 2 pf	12	12¼	11½	11½	— ¾
21	12	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	10	12½	12	12	Oct 7
11¼	4⅜	Am Hide & Leather	22	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
55¾	30¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	30¼	30	30	—1½
52⅜	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	38⅜	38¼	38¼	— ¾
4¾	2	Am Ice	6	2	2	2	— ⅛
27⅜	17½	Am Ice pf (1½g)	3	19¼	19	19	Oct 5
17¾	9	Am International	20	9	9	9	— ⅜
58⅞	23½	Am Locomotive	14	26	24	24	—2½
125	79	Am Locomotive pf	3	77	75	75	
29⅜	14⅞	Am M&Fdy (1)	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	5½	Am M & Met (.60)	11	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
68¾	34½	Am Metal (.30g)	12	34¾	32½	34	—1⅜
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	110	110	110	+2
16½	6½	Am Power & Light	25	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
87⅛	44¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	11	49½	48	48	—1¾
72½	39	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	9	40¼	39	39	—2
29½	13⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	115	14	12⅞	13	— ¾
45¼	27¾	Am Roll Mill (2)	40	29⅜	28⅜	28¼	+ ⅛
101⅜	86	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	87	85⅞	86¼	— ¾
36	22½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
29	17½	Am Seating (¼g)		18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¾
105¾	61	Am Smelt & R (4g)	47	65½	61½	61⅞	—2⅞
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	138	138	138	—2½
67½	50	Am Snuff (3a)	3	51½	50¼	50¼	Oct 7
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	24	33¾	30¼	30¼	—2⅜
26½	12	Am Stores (1½g)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
36⅞	31½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	33	33	33	Oct 7
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	2	110	109	109	—12
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	20½	20	20½	Oct 6
187	156½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	23	158¾	157	157	— ¾
99	70¼	Am Tobacco (5)	13	73¼	72	72	—1½
99⅞	70¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	14	75	74	74	—2
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	139	139	139	+1½
20⅛	8	Am Type Founders	6	8⅛	7¾	8	— ⅜
29½	12⅜	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	52	12¾	12	12	— ⅜
107	85	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	
14⅜	6⅜	Am Woolen	2	6¾	6½	6½	— ½
79	44¼	Am Woolen pf (3k)	5	45	43	43	—2
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	14	8¾	8¼	8½	
79⅜	42¼	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	Oct 7
69½	34	Anaconda (1¼g)	194	36⅜	34	34½	—1⅛
97	49	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	51½	51½	51½	Oct 7
24¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	6	19	18	18	—1
37½	12	Andes Copper	1	13½	13½	13½	Oct 5
10¼	4	A P W Paper	1	5	5	5	Oct 5
46	38	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	38	38	38	Oct 6
111	101½	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	53	8⅜	8	8	— ¼
99½	74	Armour Ill pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 7
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
70½	40¾	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	30	43	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅜
16¼	8⅜	Arnold Const (⅞g)	3	10	9½	9½	
17⅜	5¾	Artloom	2	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅜
24¾	10¼	Assd Dry Goods	10	12¼	10⅞	11	—1¼
101	82	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Oct 5
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug27
57½	43½	Associates Invest (3)	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	Oct 6
94¾	51¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	50	53½	49⅜	50¼	—2
104	83½	Atchison pf (5)	2	85	85	85	
55½	31	Atl Coast Line	13	33⅞	30⅛	30⅛	—3⅞
29	8½	Atl Gulf & W In	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Oct 6
44	13¼	Atl G & W In pf	4	14	14	14	Oct 7
37	22¼	Atl Refining (1)	21	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅞
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+ ⅞
18½	11⅞	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
52⅜	46¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	46	46	46	— ½
94	56	Atlas Powder (2½g)	4	60	60	60	— ½
18¼	6¾	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 7
36¾	12	Auburn Auto	6	12	12	12	— ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	2	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅜
9¼	3⅜	Aviation Corp	14	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
B							
23¾	10⅜	Baldwin Loco ct	43	11¾	10¾	11⅛	
40½	15	Balt & Ohio	79	15⅜	14¼	1 3⅜	—1¼
47¾	20⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	5	20¾	20	20	— ¾
45	34⅞	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Oct 7
43⅜	17⅜	Barber Co (½g)	5	19½	18¾	19	
32	15	Barker Bros	3	15⅜	15	15	— ¼
35¼	16	Barnsdall (1)	12	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅞
20¼	11	Bayuk Cigar (.56½g)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
28¾	17	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
105¾	99⅞	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Sep 30
114¾	99	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99	99	99	Oct 5
15¾	9	Belding-Hem (1)	5	9⅜	9½	9⅜	
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
19¼	14⅛	Bendix Aviat (.35g)	6	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
23¾	17⅜	Benef In Ln (2g)	2	19½	19½	19½	
62¾	44⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	1	45⅞	45½	45½	— ½
105½	59½	Beth Steel (2½g)	174	64¼	60	60⅜	— ¼
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5½ pf (1)	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ½
129½	103	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	105½	105	105	—1
69¾	36	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	37	36	36	
38	18	Black & Decker (1a)	11	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	12½	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	5	15¾	15	15	
49¾	21⅜	Boeing Airplane	71	26½	24⅜	25½	+ ½
48⅛	32	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	3	35	35	35	
25	18	Bond Stores (1.60)	3	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
28	20⅞	Borden (1.60)	14	21⅜	21	21	— ¼
50⅝	35¾	Borg-Warner (2)	19	38¼	36½	36⅜	— ¾
15¾	5⅝	Boston & Maine	2	6	6	6	
4½	1⅛	Botany C M A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 29
35⅜	25½	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
23¼	11⅜	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	17	12⅞	12	12	— ⅜
59⅞	29½	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	12	32¾	31	31	— ¾
53½	36	Briggs & Str (2¾g)	1	40	39	40	Oct 6
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	35	35	35	
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	7	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
38½	7½	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	10¼	9½	9½	+ ¼
53	9¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	42	41	41	+1
52¾	22	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
50	39	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Oct 6
24½	10¼	Bruns-Balke (½g)	5	11¼	10½	10½	— ½
25¼	11	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	6	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
14⅜	5½	Budd Mfg	16	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	15	6¼	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
45¼	21¾	Bullard Co (1)	2	20	19½	19½	—2¾
65¼	35¼	Bulova Watch (4a)	15	39¾	38½	39	— ¾
18⅜	9⅞	Burlington Mills (1)	8	10	10	10	
35⅝	21½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	10	25	24	24	—1
11¾	3½	Bush Terminal	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ½
39	11	Bush Term 7% deb	3	11	11	11	Oct 7
18¼	10⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
36¼	24	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	24½	24½	24½	— ½
9¼	3⅞	Butte Cop & Zinc	8	4¼	4	4	
33¾	11	Byers Co	15	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅝
34⅜	18¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	6	19½	19½	19½	— ½
C							
48¼	26	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	27¼	27	27	— ½
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	Sep 29
6⅛	2¼	Callahan Z-Ld	24	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
20⅛	9¼	Calumet & H (1.10g)	21	10⅛	9¾	10	
37⅜	20½	Campbell Wy (1)	5	22	22	22	— ½
38¼	14⅝	Can Dry Ginger Ale	16	15¼	14	14	—1¼
17½	9	Canadian Pacific	23	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
61½	36	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	38½	38½	38½	—1½
18½	8¾	Can Adm A (.52½g)	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 7
35⅜	22	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
9½	4⅜	Carriers & Gen (.15g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
191⅜	122½	Case (JI) (6g)	5	131½	122	122	—6
109	71	Caterpil Trac (2¼g)	11	73¼	71	71	—2
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Oct 6
41¾	26⅜	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	29	27¾	27	27	— ⅜
115	104	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	105	105	105	+1
48¼	28	Celotex (1.20g)	5	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ¾
39¼	28	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	+1
12⅝	4	Cent Fdy	20	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
41¾	15½	Cent RR NJ	1	15¾	15	15	— ½
94¾	73⅜	Cent Violeta Sug	5	8¼	7½	7½	+ ⅛
24½	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	1	7	7	7	5—1
86¾	49	Cerro de Pas (4a)	17	56½	54	54¾	—1
23⅝	7½	Certain-teed	7	8	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	6	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
48	10¾	Checker Cab	2	11	11	11	—1
68⅞	38½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	35	40½	38⅝	38¾	—1¾
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	90	90	90	— ½
90½	47¼	Ches Corp (3)	5	51⅝	49¾	50	—1½
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	5	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ¾
6⅜	2⅛	Chi & N W	24	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
19½	6¼	Chi & N W pf	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	5	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
18¼	5½	Chi Gt West pf	7	6¾	6¼	6½	— ¼
32	17	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	4	17¾	17	17	— ⅝
3½	1⅛	Chi M St P & P	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7¼	2¼	Chi M St P & P pf	15	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
33	15	Chi Pneu T	19	16	15½	15½	—1⅛
45	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	36⅝	36	36	Oct 7
3⅝	1¼	Chi Rk Is & P	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
8¾	2⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	2	3	3	3	Oct 5
10½	3¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
27½	10	Chi Yell Cab (1¾g)	3	10¼	10	10	— ¼
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	4	16	16	16	— ⅛
15⅞	5¾	Childs Co	3	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛
135¼	63½	Chrysler (7g)	233	88⅞	85½	84¾	—1¼

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	14	City Ice & F (2)	3	15½	15	15	— ½
10⅝	4¼	City Stores	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
48	31¼	Clark Equip (1.30g)	3	32	32	32	+ ¾
48⅛	30½	Clev Graph B (1½g)	2	34	34	34	+ ⅜
29⅞	16½	Cluett Peabody (1)	2	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	—1⅜
170½	119½	Coca-Cola (3)	3	126	123½	123½	—3½
59	56⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	— ⅜
25¾	13⅛	Colgate-Palm (1½)	20	13¾	12¾	12¾	— ½
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Oct 7
62¾	34¾	Coll & Alk (4g)	1	37½	37½	37½	—1½
51⅞	18¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	20	19	19	—1
31½	23⅜	Colum Br A (1.05g)	6	24	24	24	
31½	23⅜	Colum Br B (1.05g)	2	23½	23	23	— ⅜
20⅞	8½	Colum G&El (.45g)	95	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
108	79¾	Colum G&El pf A (6)	2	80	79¾	79¾	Oct 7
39½	18	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	21	20	19	19	— ¼
46½	36	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	36	36	36	Oct 5
125¾	89½	Colum Carbon (4a)	6	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅛
69¼	47	Coml Credit (4a)	23	49¾	48½	48½	—1½
114	90	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	2	91½	91½	91½	Oct 7
80¼	47¼	Coml Invest Tr (4)	32	50	49¼	49½	— ¼
120	99	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Oct 5
21¼	10	Coml Solv (.60)	25	10½	10	10	— ⅛
41⅜	17⅜	Comwlth & Sou	191	2	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
75⅝	41	Comwlth & So pf (3)	2	65½	45½	43½	— ½
19⅛	7¼	Conde Nast	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
45½	27	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	12	27½	27	27½	+ ½
19¼	11	Congress Cigar	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Oct 5
33¾	12¾	Consol Aircraft	32	16	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	8⅛	Consol Cigar	2	9	8½	9	Oct 6
49⅞	27⅜	Consol Edison (1½g)	20	29¼	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
108	98½	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	99	98¾	99	
5¾	2	Consol Film	8	2	2	2	
18¾	8	Consol Film pf	6	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
13½	6	Consol Laundries	12	6½	6½	6½	
17⅞	10¾	Consol Oil (.80a)	52	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	— ¼
1057⅛	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 28
10⅜	4¼	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	Consol Textile	28	½	½	½	Oct 7
12¾	6½	Consol Coal	16	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
52¾	29	Consol Coal pf	5	30	27	27	—2
92½	84⅞	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	Oct 5
37⅜	19	Container Corp (1.20)	17	19½	18	18	—1½
37¾	13	Cont Baking A	11	14⅜	13¼	13½	— ⅜
5¼	2	Cont Baking B	6	2½	2	2	
109¾	80	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	81	81	81	
69⅛	50	Cont Can (3)	16	53	51½	51½	— ½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s '43-40 June	105.25	105.25	105.25
1 3⅜s '47-43	106.26	106.26	106.26
1 3¼s '45-43	106.13	106.13	106.13
10 3¼s '46-44	106.10	106.10	106.10
2 4s '54-44	111.13	111.13	111.13
2 2¾s '47-45	102.11	102.11	102.11
4 2¾s '56-46	109.21	109.21	109.21
25 3s '48-46	104.5	104.5	104.5
1 3¼s '49-46	104.22	104.22	104.22
2 4¼s '52-47	115.18	115.18	115.18
35 2¾s '51-48	100.15	100.14	100.14
12 2½s '53-49	97.28	97.27	97.28
22 2¾s '54-51	99.21	99.19	99.21
5 3s '55-51	102.21	102.21	122.21
12 2½s '60-55	100.12	100.10	100.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

23 2¾s '47-42	101.14	101.14	101.14
1 3s '49-44	102.6	102.6	102.6

Home Owners' Loan

8 2¾s '49-39	100.20	100.20	100.20
1 2⅛s '44-42	100.16	100.16	100.16
29 3s '52-44	102.8	102.5	102.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	107	106⅞	107
6 Alleghany 5s '44	85¼	85	85
1 Alleghany 5s '49	70¼	70¼	70¼
6 Alleghany 5s '50 st	38	37	37
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	98	98	98
85 Allis Chalmers 4s '52	104¾	104	104¼
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	68¾	67½	67½
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104½	104½	104½
11 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
17 Am T&T 3¾s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
12 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104	103¾	104
8 Am T&T 2¼s '61	100⅛	100	100
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	101	101	101
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s&50	105	104¾	104¾
11 Ang C Nitra deb '67	32¼	32	32¼
3 Ann Arbor 4s'95	53	51	51
2 Arm Del 4s'57	94¾	94½	94½
14 Arm deb 4s'55	94¾	94½	94½
9 AT&SF 4s'95	110⅛	110	110½
2 AT&SF 4s'95 reg	107	107	107
14 Atl & Cha AL 5s'44	110	110	110
70 A C Line 1st 4s'52	96	96	96
13 ACL cit 4s'52	87¼	87¼	87¼
4 A C Line 4½s'64	83	82½	82¾
82 B&O 1st 5s'48	100½	99¾	99¾
1 B&O rfg 5s'95	62¼	62¼	62¼
6 B & O 5s'96 F	61½	60½	60½
3 B&O 5s 2000 D	61	60½	60½
26 B&O cv 4½s'60	54	52½	52½
6 B&O 4s'48	93½	93⅜	93⅜
8 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	91⅞	91⅛	91⅛
8 B&O 5s' S W '50	83½	83½	83½
30 Beng & Aroo cn 4s'51	106	106	106
5 Bell TPa 5s'48 B	117½	117½	117½
5 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	102¾	102¼	102¼
12 Beth Stl 3¾s'60	93¾	93¼	93¼
22 Boston&Me 8s'67	60¼	60	60
1 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	56	56	56
11 Boston&Me 5s'55	61	60¾	60¾
1 BotConMills 6½s'34	12	12	12
3 BotConM 6½s'34 ct	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	101¼	101¼	101¼
13 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	70¼	70	70¼
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	87½	87½	87½
4 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	105½	105¼	105
4 Bkly U Gas 5s B	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Buf Niag El 3½s'67	104¾	104¾	104¾
27 Buf S&P 4½s'67	69¼	68¾	68¾
7 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	13	12⅝	12⅝
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¼	115¼	115¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	112½	112½	112½
3 Can Pac 5s'54	112½	112⅛	112⅝
10 Can Pac 5s'74	104	104	104
1 Can Pac 5s'76	99½	99½	99½
35 Can Pac 4s perp	90	90	90
3 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	95	95	95
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	83	82	82
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	107	107	107
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	41¾	41½	41¾
2 Certain-td 5½s'48	65	65	65
1 C & O cn 5s '39	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
20 C&O 4½s'92	117¼	117¼	117¼
4 C & O 3½s'96 D	95½	95⅝	95½
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96¼	96¼	96¼
6 C&O gen 4s '58	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
12 CB&Q 4s III '49	110¼	110	110
10 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	18⅝	18½	18½
4 Chic Gt West 4s '59	25¼	24¾	25
114 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	14⅞	14	14¼
235 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	5¼	5	5
26 Chi&NW 6½s'36	29	29	29
23 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	27½	27½	27½
71 Chi&NW cv 4¼s'49	9½	9	9½
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	16	15⅞	16
1 Chi & N W 4s '87 st	29	29	29
4 CRI & P 4½s'52A	11⅞	11¾	11¾
1 CRI & P 4½s'52A ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
16 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	6	5¾	5¾
12 C R I & P 4s '88	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
6 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	12	11¾	11¾
2 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	11	11	11
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
3 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	99	99	99
4 Childs Co 5s '43	72	71½	72
2 Cin Un Term 3¼s'71	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 CCC&StL 4½s'70	82½	82½	82½
2 CCC&StL 4s '77	94½	94½	94½
11 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
5 Clev UnTerm 5s '73	104	104	104
7 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	98¾	97½	97½
28 Columbia G 5s 1961	95	94⅝	95
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
11 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97¼	97	97
15 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
4 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Con Coal Del 5s '60	60	60	60
6 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103⅞	103½	103¾
6 Con Edis 3½s '56	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
6 Con Gas N Y 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Con Oil 3½s '51	98	97⅝	97⅝
2 Container Cor 6s '46	103	102⅝	103
3 Crown Will 6s '51	104	104	104
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	43	43	43
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	81½	81½	81½
10 Del P & L 4½s '71	107	107	107
5 D & R G 4s '36	19	19	19
3 D & R G West 5s '55	9½	9½	9½
11 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	8¼	8¼	8¼
18 D & R G West 5s '78	13½	13¼	13½
11 Det Ed 4½s'61	113½	113¼	113½
1 Det Ed 4s '65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Det & Mack 2d 4s '95	41	40	40
2 Dow Chem 3s '51	101	101	101
5 Erie rfg 5s '67	62	61½	61½
1 Erie rfg 5s '75	62	62	62
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	69½	69½	69½
5 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	62	61¾	61¾
7 Goodrich 4¼s'56	97½	97⅜	97½
17 Goodrich 6s '45	101	100½	100½
7 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104½	104½	104½
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	114⅝	114⅛	114⅛
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	99	99	99
33 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	114¾	114	114
67 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	104¼	103¾	103¾
6 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	89½	89¼	89¼
8 G Bay & W deb B	9¼	9½	9½
3 Gulf M & N 5s '50	93	92½	92½
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	88¾	88¾	88¾
3 Gulf tS Util 4s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	104½	104¾	104¾
4 Hocking V 4½s '99	116½	116¼	116¼
19 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	41½	40½	40¾
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	57½	56¾	57½
18 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	20¼	20	20½
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	62	62	62
1 Ill Cen 4s '55	65½	65½	65½
9 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	52¾	51¾	51¾
2 Ill Cen 5s '55	80	80	80
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103½	103½	103½
8 Interb R Tr 7s '32	62½	62½	62½
8 Interb R Tr 6s '32	19	18½	18½
8 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	62	61¾	61¾
10 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	61	61	61
26 Interlake Iron 4s '47	89½	89	89
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	73¾	73¼	73¾
17 Int Hydro El 6s '44	71¼	70½	71
2 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	86	86	86
27 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Int T&T 5s '55	61	61	61
6 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	91¾	91½	91¾
1 Jones&LauSt 4¼s '61	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 KC Term 4s '60	108⅞	108½	108½
5 Keith B F 6s '46	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102½	102½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	49¾	49¾	49¾
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	65	64	65
27 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	64½	63¾	64½
3 Leh Val N Y 4½s '40	85	85	85
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	50½	50½	50½
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	45	45	45
17 Leh Val 4s 2003	41¾	41	40
3 Leh Val Term 5s '41	99¾	99	99
3 Loew's 3½s '46	99	99	99
3 Lorillard Co 5s '51	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	80	80	80
3 Lou & Nash 2003	100¾	100½	100½
3 Louis & N 2½s 2003	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Manat Sug 7½s '42	45	45	45
21 Manhat Ry 4s '90	31¼	29¾	30½
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	30¾	30	30¾
3 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	100	100	100
9 Mil El Ry & L 5s '61 B	100¼	100	100
1 Mil-Spar & NW 4s '47	21	21	21
3 MSP & SSM gtd 3s '38	16	15	15
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	59½	59	59
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	78¾	78¼	78¼
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	52½	52½	52½
13 Mo Pac 5½s '49	73¾	73¼	73¼
78 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	30	29½	29¾
3 Mo Pac 5s'78 G ct	28½	28⅛	28⅛
5 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	30	30	30
1 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
13 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	30	30	30
21 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	10	9¾	9¾
2 Mob&O Montg 5s'47	27	27	27
2 Mob & Ohio 5s'38	19½	19½	19½
5 Mob & O 4½s'77	18½	18½	18½
1 MonWpa Pub Sv 6s'65	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Montreal Tr 5s'41	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Mor & Essex 5s'55	84	84	84
11 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	64	63	63
17 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	100¾	100½	100½
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Natl Steel 4s'65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Newark Gas 5s'48	117	117	117
2 NJ Junct 4s '86	100	100	100
2 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	94	94	94
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55	93	93	93
1 NO Tex&M 5s'54 B	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	105	105	105
24 NYC rfg 5s 2013	89	88	88
7 NYC 4½s 2013 A	80	79¾	79¾
24 NYC cv 6s '35	99¼	98⅞	99
27 NYC 3¾s'46	98½	98¼	98¼
38 NYC 3½s'52	99¼	97¾	97¾

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22	10	Conn Ry & L pf	50	11	11	11	—1
87	70	Consol Cigar pf (7)	20	70½	70	70	Sep 25
95	79	Cons Cigpfxw (6½)	10	79	79	79	Oct 7
94	79	Cons Cigpfxw (6½)	50	78¾	78¾	78¾	— ¼
77	53	Corn Exchange (3)	30	54	53½	53½	— ½
17⅜	6	Cuba RR pf	70	8	7¼	7¼	— ¾
127	104	Cuban-Am S pf (18k)	10	104	104	104	Sep 24
62	30	Cushman $8 pf	10	34	34	34	Oct 7
109	99¼	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	10	102½	102½	102½	Oct 7
22	9⅜	Detroit & Mackinac	70	11	11	11	Sep 23
30	19	Detroit & Mac pf	10	19	19	19	Sep 7
41¾	30	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	50	32	32	32	Oct 7
122	112	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	116½	116½	116½	Sep 27
115½	110	Duquesne Lt 1 pf (5)	10	115	115	115	Oct 1
163	150	Eastman Kod pf (6)	30	161	161	161	Oct 7
115½	105½	Endicott-John pf (5)	160	106½	106½	106½	Oct 5
80	75⅜	Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
5⅜	1¾	Fairbanks Co	180	2	2	2	— ⅛
28	11	Fairbanks pf	20	12½	12½	12½	Oct 7
103	85	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	10	85	85	85	Oct 5
39¾	25½	Filtrete Sons (1.70g)	10	26	26	26	Oct 5
90	80	Flood Mach pf (4½)	10	88½	88½	88½	— ½
135	88	Foster Wheeler pf	10	88	88	88	— ⅛
83	55	Franklin Simon pf	10	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	Sep 28
117	104⅛	Freeport Sul pf (6)	30	105½	105½	105½	Oct 7
73	25	Fuller pr pf	50	29	29	29	Oct 5
48½	12	Fuller 2 pf	50	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
33	16⅜	Gamewell	110	16⅜	16	16	—1
106¼	93½	Gannett pf (6)	30	96	96	96	Oct 1
153	117⅞	Gen Baking pf (8)	20	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	Oct 6
152	110	Gen Cigar pf (7)	20	110	110	110	Oct 1
64½	46	Gen G & El cv pf	20	46	46	46	Sep 8
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	30	119	129	119	Oct 6
110	105	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	10	105	105	105	
117½	103	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	100	104½	104½	104	Jul 13
88	30	Gen Steel Cast pf	20	31½	31½	31½	—3⅞
115	100	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	100	100	100	Sep 15
98	70	Goth Silk Hsyf (7)	30	70	70	70	Sep 27
145½	132	Gt W Sug pf (7)	100	135	133½	135	Oct 7
64¼	50½	Green B&W (2½gr)	30	50½	50½	50½	Oct 2
98	65¾	Greene Cananea (3a)	10	80	80	80	Jul 22
59	26¼	Guantanamo Sug pf	20	27	27	27	—1
34	26½	Hack W pf A (1¾)	40	32¾	32¾	32¾	Oct 5
108	103	Hamilton W pf (6)	10	103½	103½	103½	½
105	97¾	Hanna $5 pf (5)	10	97¾	97¾	97¾	Oct 6
140	128	Harb-Walk pf (6)	10	132	132	132	Oct 2
106½	90	Hat Corp pf (6½)	50	90	90	90	Sep 8
166	140	Helme pf (7)	10	154	154	154	Sep 20
135½	125	Hercules P pf (6)	170	125½	125	125½	—0½
120½	99	Holland F pf (5)	10	97	97	97	—1
114¾	110	Holly Sug pf (7)	30	111	110	110¾	Oct 6
72	50	Illinois Cent LL (4)	50	48	48	48	+2
143	133½	Ingersoll Rd pf (6)	40	138	138	138	Sep 21
111½	100	Interch Corp pf (6)	10	100½	100½	100½	— ½
10	4½	Int Ry Cent Amer	120	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Oct 7
57½	43	Int Ry Cent Am pf	10	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
110	80	Int Silver pf (8k)	50	80	80	80	
107½	83	Intrst D Strs pf (7)	30	83	83	83	Oct 1
127	117	Island Crk C pf (6)	•30	116½	116	116	Sep 23
136	130	Johns-Man pf (7)	40	122¼	122	122	Oct 6
138	104	Jones&L S pf (5¼k)	130	101	100	100	—1
21	115½	Kan C Pow pf B 6)	10	117¾	117¾	117¾	Sep 22
110	85	Keith-A O pf (5¼k)	50	85	85	85	
109½	100	Kendall pf (6a)	10	100	100	100	Sep 29
79¼	29¾	Kinney (G R) pf	10	30	30	30	Oct 7
35½	18	Kinney (G R) pr pf	40	18½	18½	18½	
27⅛	9½	Laclede Gas	20	10¾	10	10	
41½	18¾	Laclede Gas pf	40	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
203	108	Lehigh P C 4⅝ pf (4)	20	108	108	108	Sep 24
110	105	Loose-W B 5½ pf (5)	20	105	105	105	Sep 20
147¾	127	Lorillard pf (7)	20	135	134¾	135	Sep 29
132½	127½	MacAnd & F pf (6)	50	127½	127¼	127½	Sep 23
30	9	Manati Sugar pf	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
21½	10¼	Manati Sug pf ct	180	13	10¼	10¼	Sep 10
39	14	Manhattan Ry gtd	20	15	15	15	
3½	1	Market St Ry	690	1	1	1	Sep 27
10	7	Market St Ry pf	100	7	7	7	Sep 30
30	11	Market St Ry pr pf	10	11	11	11	—1
6½	1½	Market St Ry 2 pf	30	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 6
661	142	Math Alkali pf (7)	90	155	155	155	Sep 22
111	97	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	Sep 18
44	35	Maytag pf xw (3)	20	36	36	36	Aug 9
112½	92	McLellan Sto pf (6)	20	92	92	92	Sep 24
101	85	Mead Corp pf (6)	20	85	85	85	Oct 5
47¾	27	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	50	28	28	28	+ ⅛
41	19	Mere & M Tr (1.60)	40	19	19	19	Oct 6
122	108	Midland Stl 1 pf (8)	10	107	107	107	—1½
106	94	Milw Elec Ry pf (6)	10	97	97	97	Sep 24
125	105½	Minn-Hon pf B (4)	50	109	107	109	Oct 4
6¾	1¾	Minn StP&SSM LL	250	2	2	2	Oct 5
86½	50	Morris & Esx (3¾)	20	50½	50	50	— ½
99¾	70	Mullins pf (7)	20	75	75	75	Oct 7
108½	102	Murphy pf (5)	10	107½	107½	107½	Sep 28
47½	20	Nash Chat & St L	20	20½	19½	19½	— ⅜
112½	107¾	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	30	108	108	108	Oct 5
112	107	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	100	107	107	107	Oct 7
150	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	10	138	138	138	
10	100	Newberry 5% pf (5)	10	106	106	106	
37	12	New Ori T& Mex	30	12	12	12	Sep 25
12⅝	4	NY Dock	10	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
25¾	10½	NY Dock pf	40	12	11½	11½	— ½
135	119	NY & Harlem (5)	10	120½	120½	120½	Oct 4
137	120	NY & Harlem pf (5)	90	127	127	127	Jun 4

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Fri	Thur
Advances	114	*371
Declines	605	262
Unchanged	125	183
Total issues	844	*816

*Revised.

Stock Averages
(60 Stocks)
By the Associated Press

Today	52.5	Prev. day	53.8
Month ago	57.8	Year ago	70.7
1937 high	75.3	1937 low	52.5

Europe Is Placing More Steel Orders With U. S. Industries

NEW YORK (AP)—American steel mills are receiving an increasing number of orders and inquiries from England and the continent, which may prove of considerable help in bolstering operations in the fourth quarter.

Some of these orders are marked "urgent" for October delivery, but the bulk are for November and December, with inquiries extending into the first quarter of 1938.

With the reluctance of steel companies to discuss their export trade, no approximate totals of these new orders is available, but one official described them as "unusually large." A foreign order for 25,000 tons is not unusual at present, and those of 10,000 tons are frequent.

Pig iron and billets, principally the latter, are in heaviest demand from abroad.

Increase in orders for export has developed in the past few weeks and virtually every day has brought new inquiries. With operations last week at 74.4 per cent of capacity, and estimated at 66.1 for this week by the American Iron and Steel Institute, the export price has dropped from the first of January when domestic mills were operating at the summer peak of around 85 per cent. However, the export price is still holding its average level above the domestic price.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 Util P&L 4½s'47	47½	45½	47½
4 Util P&L 5s'59	45¾	44½	45¾
4 Vanadium 5s'41	97	97	97
11 Vertient Sug 7s'42 ct	13¾	12¾	12¾
2 Va El & Pow 4s'55 A	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Va Ir C & C 5s'49	48	48	48
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
16 Wabash rfg 5¼s'75	18½	18	18
3 Wabash 1st 5s'39	81¼	81¼	81¼
6 Wabash 1st 5s D	18	18	18
7 Wabash 5s'76 B	18	18	18
1 Wabash 5s'76 B ct	18	18	18
1 Walker H 4½s'45	105½	105½	105½
2 Walwrth 4s'55	77⅞	77¼	77⅝
2 Warner Quinl 6s'39	53½	53¼	53½
3 West Penn Pw 4s'61 H	109¼	109¼	109¼
24 West Md 4s'52	97½	97	97
4 West Pac 5s'46 asd	23¾	23¾	23¾
10 West Un 5s'38	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Western Un 5s'51	78	78	78
6 Western Un 5s'60	75	75	75
3 West Shore 4s 2361	87½	87	87½
1 Wheel Stl 4½s'53 A	97¾	93¾	93¾
1 White Sew M 6s'40	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Wick-Sp cv 7s'35 ct	23	23	23
13 Wilbesb & E 5s'42	10¼	9⅞	10
6 Wilson & Co 4s'55	100	99¾	99¾
4 Wilson & Co 5½s'47	93½	93	93
3 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	11	11	11
19 Youngst S&T 4s'61	100¾	100¼	100¼

Foreign Bonds

3 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	81⅞	81½	81⅞
1 Adriatic El 7s '52	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
13 Akershus 5s '63	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Antioqua 7s '45 A	9¼	9	9
1 Antioquia 7s '45 B	9	9	9
2 Antioquia 7s '46 D	9¼	9¼	9¼
26 Argentine 4s '72	93½	93⅜	93½
11 Argentine 4s '72 new	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
3 Argentine 4½s '71	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Arg 6s 1960 May	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
12 Australia 5s '55	106	105⅜	106
8 Australia 4½s '56	101½	100⅝	100⅝
4 Austria 7s '57	104	104	104
5 Bergen City 5s '60	103½	103½	103½
2 Berlin City 6½s'50	20	20	20
200 Berl City El 6½s'51	23	23	23
2 Berl City El 6½s'59	20⅜	20½	20⅜
1 Berl City El 6s '55	20½	20¼	20¼
5 Berl El Elev 6½s'56	22¾	22¾	22¾
4 Brazil 8s '41	39	39	39
7 Brazil 6½s 26-57	32	31⅞	31⅞
5 Brazil 6½s '27-57	33	33	33
1 Brisbane 6s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Budapest 6s '62	25¾	25¾	25¾
3 Buenos A 6½s '55	101	101	101
11 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	77	77	77
1 Buen A 4½s '43¾s '75	79¼	79¼	79¼
21 Canada 4s '60	107¼	107	107¼
1 Canada 3¼s '61	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 Canada 3s '67	93

Series Not Over Yet, Says Giants' Young President

World Series Standing

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
N. Y. Americans	2	0	16	2	1.000
N. Y. Nationals	0	2	2	16	.000

Result Oct. 7
Yankees 8, Giants 1.

By Edwin M. Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—"What a team those Yankees are," remarked President Horace Stoneham of the Giants when the scribes gathered around him at the conclusion of yesterday's World Series game. "I certainly hate to admit it, but theirs is a great club. Once the Yankees start hitting, it seems an impossibility to halt them. Hubbell and Melton were almost unbeatable, at times, during the regular season, but they didn't have any luck out there yesterday or today.

"But don't you fellows get the idea that we've given up," the young prexy flashed as he headed for the visiting clubhouse at Yankee Stadium. "No sir. Bill Terry will bring the Giants back. I have the utmost confidence in his ability and the ability of his players."

As the World Series shifted to the Polo Grounds for the third game today, the Giants faced an almost hopeless situation, despite Mr. Stoneham's parting optimism. With two straight defeats against them, as the result of the Hubbell and Melton setbacks, and the Yanks enjoying one of their typical hitting streaks, the Giants walked wearily across the Stadium sod yesterday afternoon a solemn and badly beaten group of players.

Truly a Great Team

In the words of Horace Stoneham, the Yankees are truly a great team—powerful, determined; capable of coming through when a "break" is presented by the opposition, and seemingly possessing the ability to stage a batting rally at any given moment, or inning. In winning those first two engagements from the Giants by scores of 8 to 1, the champs had the appearance of a team that could win every game it played, against any club. They seemed to be toying with their opponents, just to make the game interesting, and then all at once rise up to batter down the rival defense with those powerful war clubs. If there exists a greater collection of ball players than the current Yankees, it has not put in an appearance around these parts for some time.

The Giants' chances, before the start of the classic, rested exclusively on the shoulders of Hubbell and Melton, a pair of dependable left-handers. Hub, the veteran, and Cliff, the rookie, were carrying the National League banner as Terry led his team into the Stadium. It was his admission that he would win or lose with this pair of lefties.

But both have failed. Hubbell held back the Yanks for five innings Wednesday, then collapsed, along with the Giant defense. Melton pitched two-hit ball during the first four innings yesterday, and then he, too, felt the sting of Yankee bats. Led by Shortstop Dick Bartell, the Giants gave the rookie sensational support until he fell to pieces in the fifth inning and had to be relieved of his duties on the mound. The game was rapidly assuming the proportions of a typical Giant triumph, when suddenly it became typical of the Yankees.

World Series Record

Approaching the third game, the Yanks boasted a record of 18 victories and only two defeats in their last 20 World Series starts over a period of 10 years. They also have managed six triumphs in their most recent eight battles with the Giants.

The current series, together with that of last year, has definitely established sensational young Joe Di Maggio as one of baseball's outstanding money players. When the pressure is on, Joe is there with results. In the 1936 event against the Terrymen, the San Francisco boy hit .346, with nine hits for a total of 12 bases in six contests. His record for the present series is four hits in eight trips to the plate, including two runs batted in and one scored.

Di Maggio, although only in his sophomore season, has made the Stadium forget Babe Ruth. Down through the years he may leave a string of slugging marks that will surpass any previously written in the books. No other player, in the history of baseball, has so quickly risen to the heights surrounding Joe. He, like Ruth, has become a landmark in the Yankee outfield.

In the 1937 series, however, Di Maggio must share honors with a pair of teammates, George Selkirk and Red Ruffing. In the first two games George drove home five runs. He singled home two in that big sixth inning on Wednesday. Yesterday his double sent home two mates in the sixth again, after a single had scored one in the fifth. Ruffing, who pitched the second contest, batted in three runs with a single and two-bagger. He had the unusual distinction of driving two pitchers to the showers—Melton in the fifth and Gumbert an inning later.

For the Giants, Joe Moore is the leader with four hits in nine chances. Bartell is next with three out of eight. The latter played brilliant ball afield before Melton's downfall yesterday and threatened for a while to become the star of the ball game. At the moment, however, he and all of his teammates are overshadowed by Yankee power.

Stoneham's tribute to the Yankees was a sporting one, particularly so because he must realize, as does everyone else in this vicinity, that the American Leaguers are heading for certain victory. They already have turned the series into a rout. The fellow who still insists the Terrymen have a chance in this blue ribbon event, is gazed upon as a curiosity.

The Giants are in there hustling, but it is only a matter of time. The series may go five games, but this is doubtful. Nine out of every 10 scribes figure to be heading home by Saturday night.

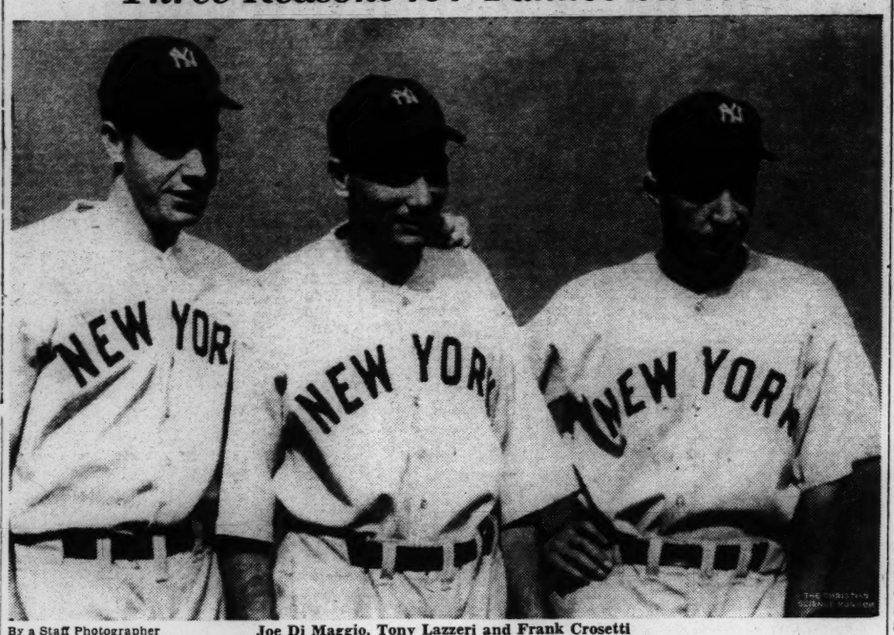
Detroit Signs Eisenstat

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Detroit Tigers have signed Harry Eisenstat, left-handed pitcher recently made a free agent by Commissioner K. M. Landis. Eisenstat originally was the property of the Brooklyn Dodgers but finished the season with Louisville of the American Association.

Maroons Sign Amateur

MONTREAL, Oct. 8 (AP)—President Tommy Gorman of the Montreal Maroons has announced that Desmond Smith, Ottawa star who has played with several British teams, has signed a contract with the Maroons for the 1937-38 season.

Three Reasons for Yankee Success



By a Staff Photographer

Joe Di Maggio, Tony Lazzeri and Frank Crosetti

Di Maggio, by His Heavy Hitting and Brilliant Outfielding; Lazzeri by Fine Defensive Work Around Second Base, and Crosetti at Shortstop Have Been Big Factors in Carrying the New York Americans to the 1937 League Pennant and Two Straight Victories in the World Series

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Football at the Naval Academy

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 8—Its preliminary tryouts about completed, the football team of the United States Naval Academy appears fully prepared for the difficult schedule, leading up to the classic finale after Thanksgiving Day, the encounter with its fellow-service school, United States Military Academy. With visits to Baltimore, South Bend, Philadelphia and Princeton, when Harvard, Notre Dame, Pennsylvania and Princeton will be the opponents, and a home game against Columbia as curtain raisers for the big event, Lieut. Harry J. Hardwick, this year promoted to head coach after previous sessions in minor rolls, will need every one of his fine group of veteran backs, if he is to bring the season to a close successfully.

Hardwick has already shown his wisdom in several changes, both in style of play and shifts of position, which will give just as much scope and added stability to his stars. Of the three veterans who started the Army game last year, F. D. Case Jr. has moved from left half to quarter; H. J. Antrim from quarter to full, and W. T. Ingram 2d from full to left half, while the vacancy caused by the graduation of J. S. Schmidt has been filled by the promotion of Alan R. McFarland, who was a first-string substitute last year, and saw almost as much action as the others. In support, he has developed a second line of two veterans and two yearlings, with additional fillers in of veterans and yearlings ready to fill in on occasion.

In the second line, a newcomer, U. I Whitehead Jr., is at fullback, and his performance in the Citadel game, when the second team really outshone the first, stamps him a player of great promise. L. D. Cooke, a minor relief man last year, is at quarter; Arthur Franks Jr., a substitute of value last year, like McFarland, is behind him at right half, and another yearling, Emmett W. Wood, is in support of Ingram. Still another yearling, Ralph O. Anderson Jr., and two veterans, Charles J. Reimann and Charles Holovak, have also seen service. Reimann was a substitute in several of the major games last year, while Holovak was the star of the B squad. Other backfield men include Frank Blaha, Harold D. Hansen, another promotion from the B squad, and William H. Worden Jr.

At center, for the position vacated by J. D. Miller, a pair of substitues are fighting it out, and the issue is by no means settled, and may not be finally determined before the end of the season. Alfred B. Wallace, of last years B squad from Washington, and Richard V. Fincher, from Arkansas, a minor substitute last year, are the chief contenders, with Robert L. Gurnee, another jayvee, next in line. A yearling, George W. Harbrecht, is also a possibility though he has not yet seen service.

Capt. R. F. DuBois, and Richard D. Gunderson, who was a second-string player behind Capt. R. J. Morrell last year, have clinched the guard positions with Herber Player, moved from tackle, Herman Spector, another promotion from B squad, and a yearling, John J. McMullen, the others who have seen service so far. Alphonse Minvielle, another promotion has yet to prove his value, but his last year's experience on the jayvees may win him a place.

Fike at One End

The loss of both 1936 varsity tackles has left the places wide open, and with plenty of material, Hardwick, and his line coach, E. E. "Rip" Miller, are making a full survey before final decision. At present they have relegated the two biggest men on the squad—Benjamin C. Jarvis, and Frank C. Lynch Jr., a pair of juniors, whose heights and weights are each 6 ft. 2 in, and 220 pounds—to the second places, with Kenneth B. Hysong, second substitute last year, and a yearling, Allen A. Bergner, drawing the starting positions. Karl S. Van Meter, still another Class B promotion, has also been utilized, and Player, who has assumed a unique position as general utility man in the games so far, at guard, tackle and end, likely to land in this group also.

Irwin F. Fike, though still reserved from active play, undoubtedly has the right of way when he is ready for the leading position at end, but meantime another veteran, Cyril E. Emrich, is assuming the leading position to replace A. H. Soucek on the left side. A transfer from last year's secondary backfield, Lucien C. Powell Jr., is performing with fine effect at Fike's old place at right. George D. Ghesquiere, a minor substitute last year, Clarence E. Corbett Jr., and Louis E. Burke Jr., a pair of yearlings, and a couple borrowed from the present B squad temporarily, Daniel S. Baughman Jr., and Schalle, have filled in pending the return of Fike and Richard D. Sampson, still off the active squad.

The main feature of the performances this season has been the increase of aerial and fancy or trick plays. Coach Hardwick, much to the surprise of those who expected him to maintain the traditions of his predecessors, has changed them to a great extent, following the newer trends of the game, and so far the backs in particular have found difficulty in executing them with the required precision. But hard work is still going on in that respect, and this is likely to be remedied before the difficult games come along.

World Series Data

Box Score—Second Game

Yankees	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti, ss	5	0	0	0	1	4	0
Rolfe, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Di Maggio, cf	4	1	2	2	4	0	0
Gehrig, 1b	2	1	1	1	11	0	0
Dickey, c	4	1	2	2	8	0	0
Hoag, lf	4	2	1	2	2	0	0
Selkirk, rf	4	2	2	3	1	0	0
Lazzeri, 2b	3	1	2	2	0	2	0
Ruffing, p	4	0	2	3	0	2	0
Totals	35	8	12	15	27	11	0
Giants							
Moore, lf	5	0	2	3	2	0	0
Bartell, ss	4	1	2	3	3	5	0
Ott, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	1	0
Ripple, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCarthy, 1b	4	0	0	0	8	1	0
Chiozza, cf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Mancuso, c	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Whitehead, 2b	3	0	1	1	2	3	0
Gumbert, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melton, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Leslie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	1	7	9	24	11	0

*Batted for Coffman in ninth.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Yankees	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	0	—	8
Giants	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Runs batted in, Ott, Selkirk 3, Ruffing 3, Dickey, Hoag. Two-base hits, Bartell, Hoag, Selkirk, Ruffing, Moore. Double play, Bartell, Whitehead and McCarthy. Left on base, Giants 9, Yankees 6. Earned runs, Giants 1, Yankees 8. Bases on balls, by Melton (Gehrig), by Gumbert (Lazzeri), by Coffman (Gehrig), by Ruffing 3 (Melton, Whitehead, Leslie). Struck out, by Ruffing 8 (Moore, Ripple, McCarthy, Bartell 2, Chiozza, Coffman, Mancuso), by Melton 2 (Crosetti, Dickey), by Gumbert (Di Maggio), by Coffman (Crosetti). Hits, off Melton, 6 in 4 innings (none out in fifth); off Gumbert, 4 in 1 1-3 innings; off Coffman, 2 in 2 2-3 innings. Time, 2h 11m. Umpires, Barr (N. L.), plate; Basil (A. L.), first base; Stewart (N. L.) second base; Ormsby (A. L.), third base. Losing pitcher, Melton

Attendance and Receipts

	Yesterday's Game	Total Two Games
Attendance	57,675	118,248
Receipts	$229,552.00	$463,808.00
Commissioner's share	14,432.80	69,571.20
Players' share	$118,671.52	$236,842.08
Clubs' and leagues' share	76,047.68	155,694.72

Brown Drops Lacrosse For Economy Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 8—Lacrosse is being dropped as an intercollegiate sport at Brown as an economy measure, Dr. Frederick W Marvel, athletic director, has announced. The Athletic Council has voted to discontinue the sport on an intercollegiate basis. The announcement of the Athletic Council was as follows:

"The Brown University Athletic Council voted at a meeting on Oct 6, 1937, to discontinue lacrosse as an intercollegiate sport.

"The action was taken as a matter of economy.

"Colleges with which lacrosse contests have been scheduled will be asked to release Brown from playing the games."

Two Tied for Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 8—Tudor Jones, Tulsa's star quarterback, and Denny Cochrane, St. Louis halfback, share the Missouri Valley Conference football scoring leadership with 18 points each, all of them counted in nonloop competition. Jack Warner, Washington's sophomore halfback, is next with 14, while Thell Fisher, Drake sophomore back, is fourth at 13. Seven players have scored 12 points.

A. A. Pro. Football Result

Newark 10, Bushwicks 10.

And Talking of . . . . . Cricket

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Cricket on the Hearth

LONDON—"The Cricket on the Hearth" is more nowadays than just a nice benevolent book written by Charles Dickens. It is a current social phenomenon in England. Due to the fact that cricketers simply must have cricket somewhere and somehow. Deprived by the winter weather of having it outdoors in actuality, they have it indoors theoretically. Which explains why it is no uncommon spectacle in club life here these days to see a gentleman of mature years rise from his cozy armchair before the fire, seize the poker, and apparently shape up for an attack upon the bust of Julius Caesar, or such other choice objets d'art as may be near to hand. He will only be explaining exactly how it was that Gilbert Jessop took them off his chin in 1898.

This winter the cricketers on the hearth are having particularly good games, for they are re-playing the matches which cause 1937 to be written into history as one of the most entertaining first-class cricket seasons ever known. It was full of all sorts of bright episodes and memorable achievements, the chief of the latter being, I suppose, J. H. Parks's feat of scoring more than 3000 runs while batting and capturing more than 100 wickets while bowling. This is a "double event" absolutely without precedent in the records of the game in England, Australia or anywhere else.

Exceeding 1000 runs and 100 wickets in one season is ordinarily considered a highly creditable accomplishment. Worthy of being enshrined for posterity in the closely-printed pages of "Wisden's Almanack," the cricketers' vade mecum. That it is not exactly easy to do is emphasized by the fact that, besides Parks, only six people managed it this year. Here are the names, counties, runs and wickets of the people who pulled off "the double":

J. H. Parks, Sussex, 3003 and 101
James Langridge, Sussex, 2082 and 101
Emrys Davies, Glamorganshire, 2012 and 103
M. S. Nichols, Essex, 1247 and 148
W. H. R. Andrews, Somersetshire, 1141 and 143
S. H. Martin, Worcestershire, 1130 and 114
A. W. Wellard, Somersetshire, 1049 and 156

For the third successive year, Nichols was the first man to accomplish the feat.

All are professionals, and Andrews and Martin have never succeeded in doing such a thing before. It is absolutely without precedent, I may add, for two members of the same county eleven to score more than 2000 runs and take more than 100 wickets, as Parks and James Langridge, of Sussex, have done. Likewise, it is something entirely fresh for as many as three cricketers to exceed 2000 runs and 100 wickets in the same season.

So far as my researches take me—that is backwards and sideways through more than half a century—there is no other record of a cricketer doing what Davies did against Leicestershire at Leicester when he hit up a "century" (a term for 100 runs or more) and did the "hat trick" as well, i. e., encompassed the dismissal of a batsman with each of three consecutive balls. Even now we have not finished with this "never before" stuff, for until Parks did it this summer nobody who managed the "double" ever scored as many as 10 "centuries" in the process. Parks helped himself to 11.

These are the details of what is, statistically speaking, the finest seasonal cricket record of all time:

	Batting Innings	Times not out	Runs	Centuries	Average
County matches	54	3	2578	10	50.54
Test matches	2	—	29	—	14.50
Other matches	7	1	396	1	66.00
For all matches	63	4	3003	11	59.89
	Bowling		**Wickets**	**Runs**	**Average**
County matches			92	2351	25.55
Test matches			3	36	12.00
Other matches			6	222	37.00
For all matches			101	2609	25.83

Even these figures do not show quite how all-round Parks's all-round ability is, for he fielded brilliantly right through the season and caught out 22 batsmen. The greatest number of catches made by an individual player this year is 48 by M. J. Turnbull, the Glamorganshire skipper. The next best bag was Langridge's 45. And after the total of this Sussex professional we have 40 by Arthur Mitchell, Yorkshire; 38 by the famous left-handed Kent veteran, F. E. Woolley; 37 by W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire, and 34 by R. H. Moore, the Hampshire amateur.

The last-named furnished one of the greatest batting achievements of this year by scoring 316 not out against Warwickshire at Bournemouth, July 28—the second highest knock of the season. By an odd coincidence the highest knock—322 by Edward Paynter for Lancashire versus Sussex at Hove—was made on the same day. And each man had the unusual experience of crediting himself with his first hundred runs before lunch-time.

The greatest number of centuries in 1937 is 13 by Hammond, accounted one of the finest cricketers of all time. Parks ranks second with 11 three-figure scores. Followed by Langridge and Leonard Hutton, Yorkshire (10 apiece); R. E. S. Wyatt, Warwickshire (9); L. E. G. Ames, Kent; L. B. Fishlock, Surrey; and J. T. Hardstaff, Nottinghamshire (8).

Hardstaff also won the Lawrence Trophy, presented by Sir Walter Lawrence in 1934 as an annual reward for the man who makes the fastest century in a season. The first person to win it was Woolley, and he did so by reaching three figures for Kent against Northamptonshire, at Dover in 63 minutes.

Harold Gimblett, Somersetshire, did an exactly similar thing against Essex at Frome when he took the prize in 1935. Last year the winner was Ames with a 68 minutes century against All-India at Folkestone.

Well, Hardstaff has put all those feats well and truly in the shade. He takes the trophy by virtue of a 100 scored in 51 minutes against Kent at Canterbury. This is not, so to speak, a record in first-class cricket, for I remember P. G. H. Fender, the old Surrey captain, rattling up 100 runs in 35 minutes and 113 in 42 against Northamptonshire in 1920.

The first-class batting analyses show Hardstaff to be the second most consistent scorer of the year, averaging 57.72 runs for each of 46 innings. And how that compares with the returns of the other stars can be seen by a glance at the figures of the first 12 on the 1937 list. Here they are:

Name and county	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest score	Average
W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire	55	5	3252	217	65.04
J. T. Hardstaff, Nottinghamshire	46	2	2540	266	57.72
Leonard Hutton, Yorkshire	58	7	2888	271*	56.62
†S. S. Dempster, Leicestershire	26	3	1247	154*	54.21
Edward Paynter, Lancashire	58	4	2904	322	53.77
†R. E. S. Wyatt, Warwickshire	54	5	2625	232	53.57
L. G. Berry, Leicestershire	51	4	2446	184*	52.04
J. H. Parks, Sussex	63	4	3003	168	52.04
L. E. G. Ames, Kent	52	4	2340	201*	48.49
Denis Compton, Middlesex	46	4	1980	177	47.14
R. G. Gregory, Surrey	50	3	2166	154	46.08
W. W. Keeton, Nottinghamshire	52	8	2004	136	45.54

*Signifies not out. †Signifies amateur.

So much for the batsmen. The doings of the 12 most successful bowlers (among those who sent down at least 700 overs) are summarized like this:

Name and county	Overs	Maiden overs	Runs	Wickets	Average
Hedley Verity, Yorkshire	1386.2	487	3168	202	15.68
T. W. Goddard, Gloucestershire	1478.1	358	4158	248	16.76
*J. C. Clay, Glamorganshire	1103.3	229	3052	176	17.34
James Smith, Middlesex	1150.5	278	2604	149	17.47
M. S. Nichols, Essex	1023.2	229	2742	148	18.52
James Sims, Middlesex	829.1	150	2442	129	18.93
A. R. Gover, Surrey	1219.4	191	3816	201	18.98
W. E. Bowes, Yorkshire	711	194	1606	82	19.58
Peter Smith, Essex	995.3	186	3039	155	19.60
S. H. Martin, Worcestershire	823.3	185	2309	114	20.25
W. H. R. Andrews, Somersetshire	947.1	174	2936	143	20.53
G. H. Pope, Derbyshire	725.1	151	1918	92	20.84

*Signifies amateur.

Verity, to whose bowling Yorkshire owes so much of its success in winning the county championship for the nineteenth time, credits himself with 200 wickets for the third consecutive season. Other salient accomplishments with the ball are T. W. Goddard's 10 wickets in one innings—for Gloucestershire against Worcestershire at Cheltenham—and J. C. Clay's 17 wickets in a single match for Glamorganshire at Swansea. He took 9 for 66 in Worcestershire's first innings, 8 for 146 in the second.

Now that we have discussed batting, bowling and fielding the only people left to talk about are those hardy folk, the wicket-keepers. The most formidable of them, so the figures show, was William Price, of Middlesex. He stumped 29, batsmen (i.e. hit the wicket with the ball when they were out of their ground) and caught 68, making his tally of victims 97—20 more than that of the next most successful "keeper," Edward Brooks, of Surrey. Brooks stumped 6 and caught 71. The order of merit after that, as evolved from the score-books, is:—

Name and county	Total dismissed	Stumped	Caught
No. 3 —L. E. G. Ames, Kent	74	15	59
No. 4 —W. T. Luckes, Somersetshire	69	19	50
No. 5 —Arthur Wood, Yorkshire	69	20	49
No. 6 —Neil McCorkell, Hampshire	68	18	50
No. 7 —Thomas Brierley, Glamorgan	63	24	39
No. 8 —J. Buller, Worcestershire	62	18	44
No. 9 —Walter Cornford, Sussex	60	19	41
No. 10—K. C. James, Northamptonshire	60	11	49
No. 11—George Duckworth, Lancashire	59	16	43
No. 12—Harold Elliott, Derbyshire	56	10	46

Of course, the cricketers on the hearth have use of a much larger field of discussion than we have vouchsafed ourselves today. They can go into the way all the teams played, from Yorkshire, the champion, to the last in the inter-county race, while we, having discussed that angle of the question on this page before, have been content to take,

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A May

"A retrospective glance at the achievement of the individual."

Mrs. Lapham Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 8—Mrs. John H. Lapham of New Canaan, Conn., is the 1937 women's national senior golf champion of the United States, following her victory over Mrs. E. W. Stifel of Wheeling, W. Va., in a playoff of the tie in which they finished the 36-hole competition at the Westchester Country Club yesterday. Mrs. Lapham and Mrs. Stifel finished the regulation play with cards of 173 each; but Mrs. Lapham turned in the fine card of 80 for the 18-hole playoff, which was 15 strokes better than Mrs. Stifel could do. This is the first time that Mrs. Lapham has won the title as well as the first time a playoff has been necessary in one of these tournaments.

College Football Score

West Liberty T. 0, Salem 0.

Several Changes In American Six For Next Season

CALGARY, Oct. 8 (CP)—Roy Worters, star goalkeeper of many National Hockey League campaigns with the New York Americans, has been placed on the voluntarily retired list at his own request, Manager Red Dutton announced today.

Earl Robertson, who went from Regina junior ranks to minor professional hockey and has been "pinch hitter" for major league clubs, will guard the Amerks' nets with Alf Moore as substitute goalie.

Happy Day and Joe Jerwa have been purchased to lend strength to the American defense and Jack Shill of Toronto Leafs and Charlie Mason of Philadelphia Ramblers will bolster the forward line. Day came from Toronto and Jerwa from Boston.

"I still have an open spot at left wing," said Dutton. "There is another trade hanging fire and it may be completed immediately."

Dutton announced three of last year's players are on the auction block—Hal Cotton, Harry Oliver and Teddy Graham—while Roger Jenkins has been returned to Montreal Maroons.

The Amerk manager said he had negotiated with Ivan (Ching) Johnson, released this year by New York Rangers, but had reached no agreement with the aging defenseman.

New strength on the rearguard pleases Dutton, a former star defenseman himself.

"Day was brought at quite a high figure," he said, "because I think he was the best defenseman Toronto had and because I needed more strength on the rearguard.

"Last year we lost about 25 games after we had a goal lead. I want to see that that doesn't happen again and it would be taking too big a chance to sign a rookie to fill that spot."

Regret at loss of the 135-pound Worters forced out of the game in mid-season last year, was expressed by Dutton who said he thought the goalkeeper would retire from hockey.

"I still think he's good enough for the National League though," the manager said.

Passing of Harry Oliver, right-winger and one of the long-time greats of the game, broke another of Dutton's links with his first days in major hockey. Oliver and Dutton played together with Calgary Tigers in the old western Canada professional league. After they moved up to the N. H. L. Oliver spent several years with Boston before going to Americans.

Cotton went to Americans after many years with Toronto Leafs. He is a left-winger. Graham, stocky, hard-hitting defenseman, has been shuffled from club to club. He was with Boston before going to Amerks last year.

Cardinals Release Veteran Pitcher

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8 (AP)—Jesse Joseph Haines, grand old man of the Cardinals' hurling staff, has been given his release by the club he served 18 years, a record for continuout activity with one team.

The Cardinal office announcement also stated that Fred "Sheriff" Blake, signed in midseason, had been given his unconditional release.

Haines' release was not altogether unexpected, as he had said he planned to retire from active duty at the close of the season. The announcement stated he was "given a release in order that he can negotiate for a managerial post."

"Pop" had been with the Cards since 1920, when he was purchased from the Kansas City Blues. He worked 65 innings this season and was credited with three victories and as many defeats. His major league total is 210 wins and 158 defeats.

The Cardinals signed Blake in July when the club was in dire straits for pitchers. The veteran had been signed by the Browns as a free agent during the winter. Immediately after joining the Redbirds in Boston he hurled his best game of the season, only to lose a 1 to 0 verdict in 13 innings.

Chicago Intercity Series

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Cubs	1	1	8	6	.500
White Sox	1	1	6	8	.500

Result Oct. 7
White Sox 3, Cubs 1.

Mrs. Hill Bows In Golf Upset; Patty Berg Wins

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Opal S. Hill, the veteran Kansas City golfing star who seriously thought this was going to be her year in quest of the women's national championship, saw her hopes fade for the thirteenth time when Mrs. Gregg Lifur, former California champion from Pacific palisades, eliminated her in the quarter finals at the Memphis Country Club yesterday.

Mrs. Lifur, a steady stroking player who came South with a fine record on the coast, was joined in the semi-finals set up by Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C., Miss Patty Berg of Minneapolis and Miss Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C.

To the surprise of a large gallery, Mrs. Hill faltered badly after stroking to a three up lead through the first seven holes and lost the verdict to Mrs. Lifur 2 and 1.

Mrs. Page, tournament medalist for the second consecutive year and now ranked as a prime choice to win the championship for the first time, advanced with a 2 and 1 decision over Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, Texas.

The North Carolina Star, whose game has bordered closely on par since the tournament began, was paired against the youthful Miss Hemphill. Miss Hemphill, a semi-finalist last year, turned back Mrs. Charles Newbold of Wichita, the Kansas champion, 4 and 3.

It was a close call for Miss Berg, runner-up in 1935 for the crown, in triumphing over Mrs. Helen Lawson Shepherd of Los Angeles. Miss Berg plays Mrs. Lifur in the other half of the semi-final.

After gaining a five up advantage over the veteran California star through nine holes, Miss Berg began missing shots and short putts and was only one up going to the 18th.

With dusk falling and the gallery jammed around the home green, Miss Berg fired a great approach shot 12 feet from the cup to win with a par as Mrs. Shepherd drove into the rough and took three to reach the green.

The attractive Miss Hemphill, after batting out a par 39 on the outgoing nine, was only one up against Mrs. Newbold, who sprang another of the tournament upsets Wednesday in beating Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, six times a former champion.

But entering the incoming stretch, Miss Hemphill fired three birdies and two pars to end the proceedings on the 15th green.

Mrs. Page also had trouble in mastering Mrs. Chandler. After staging the greatest exhibition thus far on the out-going nine with a neat 37, two under par, and annexing a four up advantage going to the 10, Mrs. Page had to ram down a 30-foot putt on the 17th to beat Mrs. Chandler.

Frisch's Name Taken From the Active List

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8 (AP)—The name of Frankie Frisch, fiery leader of the St. Louis Cardinals, has graced a major-league lineup for the last time.

The Cardinal management announced today the Fordham flash had been removed from the active player list for the 1938 season. He recently signed to manage the Gas House Gang next year with a reported increase in salary.

One of the outstanding playing-managers of all time, Frisch played as a regular second baseman for the last time in 1935. The year before he led the Cardinals to their last world championship. During the 1936 season Frisch was in the lineup occasionally and he saw action in a few games this year. He has been with the Cardinals since 1927, when he came from the New York Giants.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Cubs traded Lon Warneke to Cardinals for Leroy Parmelee and Rip Collins.

Five Years Ago

Columbia football team beat Princeton, 20-7, as Chicago tied Yale, 7-7, and Ohio Wesleyan upset Syracuse, 19-12.

Where to Dine

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ONLY APPEARANCE THIS SEASON

Colonial 2 Wks. Beg. Mon., Oct. 11
SAM HARRIS PRESENTS
GEORGE M. COHAN
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"I'd Rather Be Right"
By GEO. S. KAUFMAN & MOSS HART
MUSIC & LYRICS by RICHARD ROGERS & LORENZ HART
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SHUBERT EVES. 8:30 MATS WED.-Sat.
Last 2 Weeks
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by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
Now playing—Booth Theatre, New York.
Week of Oct. 4, Erlanger Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.; Oct. 11, Binghamton, N. Y.; Oct. 12, Elmira, N. Y.; Oct. 13, Ithaca, N. Y.; Oct 14, 15 and 16, Rochester N. Y.; Week of Oct 18, Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, Ontario.

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NEW YORK CITY
SENSATIONAL TRIUMPH!
MAURICE EVANS
IN SHAKESPEARE'S
KING RICHARD II
NEW YORK, St. James Theatre, Now Playing
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE, Week of Oct. 18
COAST-TO-COAST TOUR FOLLOWS

Unions Oppose Any Restraint On Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

As to the economic problems here and there, he added that they were the same, after hearing the two British guests, who came here in a mutual exchange of delegates of 43 years' standing.

Much that labor in America is now going through has previously been experienced or is now being experienced in Great Britain, it developed. Similarities evidenced by the British delegates included:

Extension of government regulation to help trade unions. Apprehension of dictatorial invasion by government.

Urge to organize more of the unorganized. Impulse of white collar workers to organize. Big gains in union membership—1,000,000 in two years.

Upward movement in wages.

Trend toward shorter hours.

Increase in union negotiations taking advantage of prosperity.

Discrimination against workers over 45 years.

Unemployment.

Labor's antagonism to exploitation of young people.

Vacations with pay for wage earners, now multiplying.

State Interference

Likewise in their thinking on the relations of labor and the state the two great labor movements have had much in common, it was indicated by William R. Townley, general president of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives of Great Britain.

"We must consider carefully the question of how far the state should be permitted to interfere in the regulation of wages and working conditions," said this spokesman for the British Trade Union Congress.

"Our movement is a voluntary one and the claim for state regulation must not be carried too far. It might easily lead into the slippery slope of the totalitarian state under capitalist control by which our very liberty might be destroyed.

Where Regulation Is Heeded

"There are some industries or trades in which to prevent sweating, state regulation is essential to establish minimum wages. State intervention is also necessary where unions are fighting for recognition and where employers are collectively or individually hostile to trade unionism.

It is necessary for government to step in where an important number of employers, imbued with individualistic notions about the rights of ownership and management, refuse to recognize standards and conditions of employment accepted by other employers in the same industry or group of trades in accordance with voluntary agreements arrived at by collective bargaining.

"But unions, which originated as an organized power in resistance to dictation from employers, are not likely to accept at this late stage of their development dictation from the state."

Bullish Labor News

Specifically as to British labor legislation, Mr. Townley continued:

"Although there has been a considerable extension of governmental and legislative regulation of industry the essential trade union principle of voluntary negotiation and agreement has not been impaired to such an extent as is sometimes suggested by those who look at British industries and the activities of the British trade unions from the outside.

"Legislation by the British Government has been directed mainly to supplementing the machinery of voluntary negotiation and collective bargaining established by employers and employees.

"Perhaps the most significant fact is that governmental and legislative intervention in matters of industrial standards subsists along with a logically complete system of voluntary regulation.

Voluntary Action

"The development of trade unionism, even on the legal side, has left unimpaired its purely voluntary character, even to the extent of denying to any court of law the right to entertain a legal action against any union in respect to its conduct of trade disputes."

The other British delegate, John C. Little, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, told the convention of British labor's measures against depressions.

First, he said, the British unions are developing their numerical and financial strength and conserving their resources and are forcing up the level of wages with a minimum of industrial disturbances. The objectives, he declared, are to increase resistance to wage reductions and to maintain union benefit payments for unemployment out of larger financial reserves.

LaGuardia Orders Foreclosure Of Elevated Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

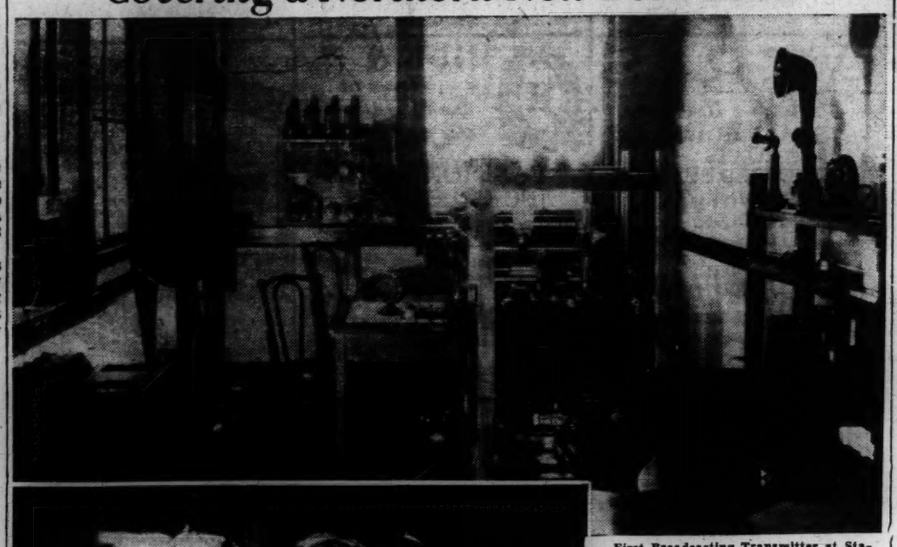
NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Comptroller Frank J. Taylor has before him an order by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to start foreclosure proceedings in the courts against the Manhattan Railway Company, operating the elevated lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The city holds a tax lien calling for the paymept of $6,985,595 principal and interest against the company as of Oct. 1 of this year.

Mr. Taylor refused to comment on the Mayor's letter, but said he would give the matter careful study and would consult with city law officers regarding legal aspects of the case.

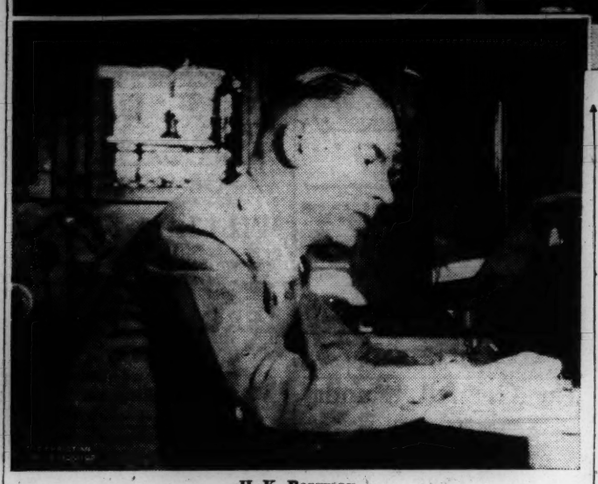
In legal quarters the thought was voiced that this was a matter beyond the Mayor's discretion, since the city charter provides that tax lien sales shall be made by the City Collector under the direction of the Comptroller.

The razing of these elevated lines and the unification of the city's underground transportation system are among the chief points in Mayor LaGuardia's administrative program.

Covering a Northern New York Area



First Broadcasting Transmitter at Station WCAD, St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.



H. K. Bergman
Operator of Station WCAD Writing Up the Station Log

Public Service Is Motif Behind Station WCAD

With Monitor Newscasters

CANTON, N. Y.—Station WCAD at St. Lawrence University here, a pioneer station that began as an amateur radiocaster, was built from parts sent to the college by Owen D. Young and Edward A. Adler, alumni, both of the General Electric Company, now owner of three major raidocasting stations.

The station was officially opened in January, 1924, with a power of 250 watts. In those days of few stations WCAD was heard from coast to coast. It early co-operated with WGY, Schenectady, in re-broadcasting experiments. To obtain better results in the experiments an old barn some 2000 feet from the college buildings was used for a laboratory. Here in the blasts of the dead of winter, with an oil stove for heat and kerosene light, successful re-broadcasting experiments were carried on.

Today, on a power of 500 watts, the station's range extends from 75 to 100 miles covering northern New York and a considerable territory across the St. Lawrence River in Ontario.

License Amended

The old transmitter is now used by advanced classes in physcis at the university. The station's unlimited time license was amended in 1927 to a daytime license. In 1934 WCAD celebrated its tenth year of operation with a "Radio Day" on the campus.

WCAD has been continuously an educational, non-commercial station. It sells no time, accepts no advertising, pays for no talent. Nevertheless it has radiocast daily programs that have created a considerable audience in the north country on both sides of the St. Lawrence. Its operating costs are met by an annual budget allotted to the station by the university.

With public service as a motif of its operation, WCAD has extended its facilities to other near-by educational institutions. St. Lawrence College and Clarkson College of Technology of Potsdam are regularly heard in programs. Talks on public matters are also given through the co-operation of state and county officials. For a number of years the New York State School of Agriculture at Canton has had a Wednesday noon period in which all of the agricultural interest of the north country have participated.

Saw Possibilities

It was to Dr. Ward C. Priest, professor of physics on the college faculty, that the inception of WCAD was due. He was the first faculty member to see the possibilities of radiocasting at St. Lawrence. He studied radio under Prof. J. R. Morecroft at Columbia University in 1922. Returning hime, he experimented until late in 1923, when he, Stanley E. Barber and Harold K. Bergman, the latter two residents of Canton, built their first transmitter. Professor Priest is now chief engineer.

Mr. Bergman, still the station's operator, is a pioneer, holding one of the licenses issued under the Act of June 30, 1910, the time at which operators were first licensed by the Government. He served on shipboard and during the World War was operator on Swan Island, in the Caribbean.

In 1936, under the direction of Professor Willard, a course known as the "Radio Workshop" was instituted. Here students prepare programs and present them, musical organizations of the college have also been heard; organ recitals, long a feature, have continued to be heard.

The announcers of the station have for years past been appointed from the student body. The station feels satisfaction in the fact that four of its young men are now in radio work, three at WGY, Schenectady, and one at WSYR, Syracuse.

For over five years "The Monitor Views the News" programs have been a daily feature of WCAD.

This is article number 124 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Oct. 13.

Lewis Conference to Chart Future Course for C. I. O.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — C. I. O.'s rapid rise on the labor scene and its attendant problems of red tape, bureaucracy and organization will be subjected to the analytical scrutiny of its leaders next week.

Although John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, contemplates new blasts at the American Federation of Labor, he will chart his organization's future course on the basis of the progress it has attained and the power it has developed. Mr. Lewis rules the C. I. O. with an iron hand but he decided on a conference at Atlantic City, beginning Monday, to give all of his 32 affiliated union chiefs an opportunity to help frame the organization's future.

Support for Lewis

These labor leaders will go into the meetings ready to support any new move by Mr. Lewis, who proposed five years ago that all workers in each big industry should belong to one great union and built the C. I. O. on that framework.

The momentum of the subsequent dispute in which craft unionists have been arrayed against industrial unionists not only has split the ranks of labor but has brought in thousands of converts to one side or the other.

Behind closed doors at Atlantic City, C. I. O. chieftains said, these questions will be discussed:

1. Has the C. I. O. made sufficient progress to relax its vigorous membership drive and consolidate its gains?

2. Is the time propitious for discussions of a constitution and transformation from a committee into a federation similar to that under which the A. F. of L. operates?

3. Will its new efforts be directed toward the tangled maritime industry where sporadic strikes and tieups have plagued both Atlantic and Pacific coast shipping?

4. Must additional campaign funds be raised to replemish a treasury tapped heavily recently?

5. Can the C. I. O. disregard A. F. of L. action toward expulsion, in addition to suspension of its unions?

Important Changes

Since the C. I. O. held its last strategy meeting here in March, three of its most important members have carried the fight to major industries.

The United Automobile Workers of America, under the leadership of Homer Martin, began organizing in some of the nation's major automobile plants. Strikes and violence followed. Some goals in the form of contracts covering wages and hours were attained.

Finley Heads Recreationists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times, was elected president of the National Recreation Association here to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Joseph Lee. Mr. Lee had been president of the association for 27 years and Dr. Finley had worked with him serving as a member of the board of directors and on the executive committee, also as first vice-president.

John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire and chairman of the Social Security Board, was elected first vice-president.

The National Recreation Association was formed in 1906, one of its organization meetings being held in the White House with President Theodore Roosevelt. Twenty-five years later the anniversary board meeting was held in the Cabinet room of the White House with President Hoover and certain of his associates present. The association has always worked closely with local city governments, with state governments and with representatives of the Federal Government. Since the association began work, 31 years ago, the number of cities with play and recreation leadership has increased from less than 50 to more than 1000. Yet, if the recognized standards of recreation leadership of the best cities were applied to all communities, approximately ten times more locally employed workers would be needed, the association estimates.

Transit Order Upheld by Court

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8 (AP) — The Pennsylvania Supreme Court affirmed today a lower court order in favor of 43 corporations holding franchises in Philadelphia's rapid transit system.

The tribunal's decision said:

"The order appealed from is affirmed, costs to be paid by the appellant."

Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti had appealed from a Philadelphia County common pleas court's order that the state had waited too long to take action against the underliers in the transit setup.

Approximately $100,000,000 was involved in the suit in which the commonwealth charged the underliers with "alleged misuser and nonuser of secondary franchises to hold and operate street railways."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
‡Conti di Savoia	Oct. 9	Gibraltar	Oct. 15	Oct. 8 8:00 pm	Oct. 9 9:00	am
¶Amer. Shipper	Oct. 9	Liverpool	Oct. 18	Oct. 8 8:00 pm	Oct. 9 8:00	am
§Transylv'ia (Bos)	Oct. 9	Glasgow	Oct. 18	Octs 9 8:00	am- No mail	
Scythia (Bos.)	Oct. 10	Galway	Oct. 17	Oct. 10 midnight		
Aquitania	Oct. 13	Cherbourg	Oct. 19	Oct. 12 8:00 pm	Oct. 13 8:00	am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 9 4:00	pm	Oct. 9 8:00	pm
Roxen	San Francisco	Oct. 15	Oct. 10 4:00	pm	Oct. 10 8:00	pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Oct. 16	Oct. 11 4:00	pm	Oct. 11 8:00	pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Oct. 17	Oct. 12 4:00	pm	Oct. 12 8:00	pm

‡Italy and Mediterranean countries. ¶Except Irish Free State and Scotland. §Irish Free State and Scotland.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

7500 Miners Quit In Sympathy Move With 39 Strikers

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Lansford, Penna.: Seventy-five hundred hard coal miners in the Panther Creek Valley stopped work today in sympathy with 39 sit-down strikers huddled deep in the Coaldale colliery in protest against wage scales. The entire Lehigh Navigation Coal Company's workings in this section, involving five operating units, the strippings and the storage plants, shut down.

New York: A threatened strike of 15,000 workers in the lingerie and negligee industry here was averted when union representatives and spokesmen for the manufacturers' association in the industry agreed to submit to arbitration a dispute over a 10 per cent pay increase.

New York: The E. H. Miller Transportation Company filed an action for $100,000 damages in Supreme Court against the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. David Harrison, counsel for the company, asserted that since Sept. 2 the union has prevented the company from fulfilling its contract with General Foods Company.

The union, he charged, ordered the company drivers to stop hauling goods to and from a General Foods plant in Brooklyn after a strike was called by a newly organized A. F. of L. union of coffee workers.

Johnstown, Penna.: A 34-page typewritten document containing a list of persons and firms in various parts of the country who contributed to the citizens committee during the early weeks of the Bethlehem Steel strike was turned over to the National Labor Relations Board.

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

refined oil for 1936 are not yet available.

As Mr. Stimson put it, of Japan: "She has no supplies of oil worthy of the name. She has no supplies of rubber whatever. She has very little iron ore—about one-seventh of what she uses in peace times, and she has almost no cotton."

Making Protest Effective

Those close to Mr. Roosevelt expressed the view today that he is determined in his resolve to make America's protest effective. However, it is obvious that to impose an embargo of goods an amendment to the present Neutrality Act would be required. This in turn would mean a presumptive call for an extra session and a specific request to Congress which would undoubtedly evoke a controversy of incalculable intensity and duration. The present neutrality law specifically exempts raw materials from an embargo.

If the United States can be sure of at least an appearance of cooperation from the rest of the world, there are some in Washington who believe Mr. Roosevelt is prepared to go further than attempting merely to draw a moral quarantine around Japan. On the other hand, there is just as strong a feeling that the Administration is doing everything in its power to avoid the appearance of taking a lead against Japan. Mr. Hull has repeatedly refrained from commenting in advance upon America's course of conduct, and no American action has been taken until preliminary action has been taken by Geneva.

Now, furthermore, Washington has decisively rejected the idea of being the meeting place for consultations of the signatory powers of the Nine-Power Pact.

It is believed the conference will be held in some city in Europe other than a national capital, possibly in Holland or Switzerland. Assuming that Mr. Stimson and Mr. Hull are conversant or at least sympathetic with each other's views, it would be at such a conference that America could answer the question posed by Mr. Stimson:

"Is the condition of our statesmanship so pitifully inadequate that we cannot devise the simple means of international co-operation which would stop our participation in this slaughter?"

Mr. Roosevelt, it is felt, would reply with an emphatic "No!"

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Georgia

Macon—Fridays, 9:30 a. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.

Discontinued

Georgia

Griffin—Saturdays, 10 a. m., WKEU, 1500kc.

Four Nickels for Quarter Brings Plenty of Buyers

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Genuine money was sold at a 20 per cent profit outside the Yankee Stadium gates here today.

As lines 100 feet long formed at subway change booths, after the second World Series game, young opportunists yelled, "buy your nickels—four for a quarter—and don't wait in line."

They had plenty of customers.

Alabama Protests Appeal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The State of Alabama asked the Supreme Court today to dismiss the appeal of Heywood Patterson, one of the nine Negroes involved in the famous Scottsboro case. Patterson has asked the high court to review his conviction in the state courts where he was sentenced to serve a 75-year prison term for an alleged attack upon a white woman.

New Jersey Seeks U. S. Housing Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 8—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman today conferred with Fred W. Ehrlich of Newark, chairman of the state housing authority, on plans for New Jersey to get federal funds for slum clearance. The State hopes to get as much as $50,000,000. State laws complying with requirements of the Federal Government are necessary before the State can proceed.

The idea is to submit the necessary legislation to the Legislature at a special session likely to be called next month.

Women Found Forging Ahead To High Posts in Banking

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 8—Women are forging ahead to high posts in the banking field, Miss Anne Houstoun Sadler, assistant secretary, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York, declared this noon in her presidential report made to the national convention of the Association of Bank Women at the Hotel Somerset.

Though their numbers are still few, bank women are today holding responsible executive positions in many of the nation's largest financial institutions, as well as in banks along "main street," Miss Sadler told the women, gathered from all parts of the country to discuss their own problems prior to the general meeting of the American Bankers' Association here next week.

Delegates were welcomed by Miss Susan B. Sturgis, assistant branch manager of the First National Bank of Boston, general convention chairman. Miss Sturgis is one of three past presidents attending the convention sessions. The other two are Miss Agnes Kenney, manager of the women's department, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, and Miss Grace S. Stoermer, assistant vice-president of the Bank of America, San Francisco.

Started 15 Years Ago

The opening business session this afternoon was devoted to reports of various national officers showing the growth and enlarged activity of the bank women's association, founded 15 years ago by five women and now grown to a membership of 250.

Typical of the modern American women bank executive is Miss Sadler herself, a well-groomed young New Yorker, who is slated to be re-elected to the presidency of the association before the close of the convention next Tuesday. Miss Sadler entered the banking field 11 years ago in the trust department of the National Bank of Commerce. Three years later she became affiliated with the Bank of the Manhattan Company as assistant trust officer and was shortly afterward promoted to the rank of trust officer.

Today Miss Sadler is engaged in the commercial work of the bank with the title of assistant secretary. In addition to her office work, she is an instructor in banking in several New York schools, is a member of the Women's Arbitration Council, vice-president of the Women's City Club of New York, treasurer of the World's Center for Women's Archives and a member of the women's committee for the New York World's Fair of 1939.

Many of the women joined banks as stenographers, later rising to important executive positions. Miss Winifred Haines, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., for instance, was secretary to the president of that bank for 27 years before a women's department was established, and she was put in charge.

First to Sell Bonds

From the South comes Mrs. Anna G. Roussel, branch manager of the Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans, who was the first woman to sell bonds in her city.

Younger members of the association are reporting a less difficult time in getting recognition from the bank officials than many of the early pioneers in the field. Today many of the bank women get their training from the American Banking Institute, maintained by the American Bankers' Association. To encourage young women who show outstanding ability in this course, the Association of Bank Women has recently inaugurated a special award, to be given this year for the first time. Announcement of the winner will be made at the annual banquet of the association next Tuesday.

Tonight's convention delegates will dine at the Junior League Clubhouse and hear a talk on "Early New England History" by Prof. Zelotes W. Coombs of Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Miss Alice F. Sheehan, vice-president of the Mechanics National Bank, Worcester, and regional vice-president of the New England division of the association, will preside.

New York Registration Spurts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—True to historical precedent, enrollment of voters for the Nov. 2 mayoralty election took a forward spurt today as registration week neared its end with 1,317,367 citizens on the books.

This is an increase for the four-day period of 50,516 names over the figure for 1933, the last mayoralty election, when interest in the campaign brought out an unusually large number of registrants.

The registration increase, following three days of seeming voter indifference, brought new energy to the drive to spur independents to enrollment, with only tonight and tomorrow left for citizens to establish their right to vote.

More than half the record number of eligible voters who cast ballots in the presidential election here last year have not yet sought to qualify for 1937, and from all sides today came urgings on citizens to fulfill their civic obligation, in the interest not only of the mayoralty outcome but of the supremely important constitutional convention next year, to which delegates must be elected this fall, and of implementation of the new city charter.

Last-Minute Speakers

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Thomas E. Dewey, candidate for New York County District Attorney on the Republican-Fusion ticket, and Maurice P. Davidson, chairman of the Progressive Party, headed the list of last-minute registration speeches from the camps of the independents.

The Democratic spokesman in this respect was Comptroller Frank J. Taylor, up for re-election on the ticket headed by Jeremiah T. Mahoney. Mr. Taylor stressed the importance of enrolling in one of the recognized parties where, he said, lay the best recommendation that a candidate would carry out his pledges when elected.

Meanwhile, a Democratic committee for the election of the LaGuardia-Dewey ticket has been organized under the direction of Langdon W. Post, Tenement House Commissioner with headquarters at the Hotel Astor. The group is composed of "non-Tammany, non-machine Democrats," and its members include Samuel Seabury, Cleveland Dodge, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Charles C. Burlingham, Charles Taussig, Mrs. Mary K. Simkovitch, City Chamberlain A. A. Berle Jr., and Borough President Raymond V. Ingersoll of Brooklyn.

Aside from registration, the highlight of the city campaign today centered on a promise by Mr. Dewey to make disclosures from the findings of his two-year special rackets prosecution between now and election day concerning the alleged indifference of the regular New York County prosecutor to racketeering cases before the courts.

Lawyer Advises Bar to Sponsor A 'Closed Shop'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8 — A "closed shop" for Philadelphia lawyers was advocated by former Attorney General Francis Shunk Brown Sr. at a recent Philadelphia Bar Association meeting in City Hall. "The labor trades have combined for mutual benefit," he declared, "and it is time lawyers do so."

A resolution that a committee draft and submit a plan for compulsory membership of all local attorneys in a single county bar organization was adopted by the association.

A similar proposal for state-wide incorporation of the bar, which was introduced at Harrisburg, Penna., last March by Representative Isidor Ostroff of Philadelphia, failed in committee when the Legislature adjourned in June. Lawyers in the smaller counties opposed it strongly lest it might open the way to state-wide practice by Philadelphia lawyers.

A series of broadcasts dramatizing legal activities, in an attempt to create public goodwill toward lawyers, was approved by the Bar Association at the same meeting, at which it also was planned to endeavor to prevent inroads on the lawyer's income by trust companies and other agencies now performing legal services such as the drawing of wills and other legal papers.

Ways and means of preventing newspapers from printing columns of legal advice, also will be investigated, it was decided.

First Naming Walker to Board Found Illegal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—The first appointment of James J. Walker, formerly Tammany Mayor of New York City, as special counsel of the New York State Transit Commission, was declared illegal by Justice Samuel I. Rosenman, of the state Supreme Court, today.

While the court did not pass on the legality of Mr. Walker's second appointment, it assumed that if its conclusions were sustained by the Appellate Division, his employment under the resolution by the Transit Commission, naming him for a second time as of Sept. 18, also will be terminated.

Justice Rosenman held that it was a violation of the Civil Service Law to make an appointment effective prior to approval by both the Civil Service Commission and the chairman of the Public Service Commission.

"To that extent the action of the Commission is not authorized by law," he said. "The proper resolution would have made the appointment effective upon the necessary approval."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the latest published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

New York

Rochester—Saturdays, Oct. 16, 30, Nov. 13, 27, 9:45 a. m., WHEC, 1430kc.

Change in Schedule

Pennsylvania

Erie—Wednesdays, 9:45 a. m., WLEU, 1420kc.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards Deal with leader Pinest $1 assortment Good profits Mrs. Johnson made $473 Peterson $433 Combination Offer Experience unnecessary Request samples Doehla Fitchburg S-42 Mass

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places; sports; summer camp EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel Scituate 917

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KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe 465 West 150th St New York City

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave. opp. The Mother Church — Attractive rooms, all inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT COM. 7862

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick! Sell Double Value Christmas Cards, Master Creations Personal Cards, Stationery 7 different assortments, retail 60c up. Make liberal commissions. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 412, New York.

START own business selling friends nationally known guaranteed ringless hosiery. Liberal commissions. Investment unnecessary. Free selling outfit. SILVER LADY, 366 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Brentwood Court
520 High St., West Medford, Mass.

Now available one of the finest 4-room suites under our management. Located in this beautiful building overlooking the garden courtyard, handy by train or bus to Boston, this suite offers the ultimate in apartment living. A large living room (with fireplace), sun room, dining room, kitchen and 2 spacious bedrooms. Tiled bath with shower; refrigeration. Resident Superintendent, ARL 4293-W.

Harry A. Gilbert Management
SOM 8084

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for immediate occupancy. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 6502.

MILTON, Mass.—7-room apt. near Rapid Transit; screened porch, new oil heater, with garage; $45. 113 Central Ave., Blu. 3997.

MODERNIZED, exceptionally light, spacious entire ground floor apartment; 3 rooms, with yard. 326 West 76th St., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1833

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

HUPMOBILE '29—4-door sedan, good engine, tires, battery; exceptional value. Fordham 4-7270. Write Apt. 3-F, 2505 Aqueduct Ave., New York City

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

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Jamaica Plain, Mass. End 6680

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
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PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Quiet farmhouse, home cooking, modern conveniences; high elevation; $15 per week MRS. L. J. DIRIG, R. F. D. 2.

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FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

NEW BRICK SINGLE HOUSE
Near 2 highways; convenient shopping center and Belmont line; 8 rooms, insulated, 2 fireplaces, 2 baths, gas heat, game room, garage. Howard E. Whiting, 4 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 6502.

FURRIERS

CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $2500; also custom made coats; no obligation to visit our showroom located in the wholesale fur district, where business is conducted on the highest principles. CHARLES F. MORRIS, Fourth Floor, 328-330 Seventh Avenue corner 29th Street, New York City

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Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston HAN 5971

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Manufacturers of High Grade Furs
Custom work a specialty. Repairing and remodeling at reasonable prices. 41 West Street. Tel. LIBerty 2724.

GENEALOGY

MRS. ARTHUR H. ALGER—Lineage traced, charts prepared, member N. E. Genealogical Society, 6 Brown Terrace, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

IF YOU are a tool maker, tool designer or time study man, between 25 and 28, like hard work and would like to learn the machine tool selling business and have the necessary qualifications to obtain a successful result, there is a good job open. Write Box X-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin L. I. N Y Telephone Freeport 4185

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License 12 Mason Terrace Long 1090.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE—House for rent at $80 mo., or for sale; opposite Longwood Towers; oil heat. Frank A. Russell Inc. Asp 1750 (Mass.)

NEEDHAM, Mass.—High grade modern homes for rent; oil heat; $70-$80. Percy Wye, 1070 Great Plain Ave. Tel. 0303.

Rent—Marshfield Hills, Mass.
2 min. Christian Science church; 8 rooms, oil heat, gar., $60. Parker, Rt. 3A; open 1 to 5.

WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y., Bedford, 40 miles from N. Y. C.; 7-room quaint old house modernized; attractively furnished; 2 acres, END. 2-4014 or write Box K-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A. SIMPSON 727 Washington St. Boston

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Pitt, 26 West St., Boston

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PAYING GUESTS

KIMBERLY STONE, Hampton, Va. — A spacious residence offering a broader home life; historic Williamsburg vicinity; $12-$18 weekly.

PIANOS FOR SALE

SMALL Chickering Grand, excellent condition; slightly used; $650, $350 cash, balance $25 monthly, without interest. Robert Lawrence Weer, 516 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq., Boston

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M. L. BLAIR

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ROOMS TO LET

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BOSTON, 8 Dalton St., Apt. 8—Attractive single, double rooms, near The Mother Church. Mrs. Mott.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Light, homelike, clean, warm; permanent or transient; parking space B. C. BROWN, COM. 8177.

BOSTON 46 Westland Ave., Apt. 40—Block from The Mother Church; large, quiet room, single, double; elevator. E. O. REED.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I. — Comfortable, newly furnished room reasonable; all transportation; 20 minutes from N. Y. C. 35-63 79th St. (Apt. 3-F). NEWton 9-2235.

NEW YORK, 420 West 121st St., Apt. 6-D—Large room facing east; kitchen privileges; one or two persons.

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N. Y. C. 431 Riverside Drive (154th) Columbia University section Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient $5 $10 visitors welcome; tourist rate Un 4-2242 M NELSON

N. Y. C.—Single room for woman; express, subway 238 West 103rd Street, Apt. 4-D, Ac. 2-8563, Mrs. Mills.

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Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished, 541 W. 113th St., New York City, Univ. 4-4717.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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BOARD and rooms wanted in refined home for mother and young daughter, Newtons or Wellesley; willing to pay for first class accommodations. Box R-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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PARKSTONE, Dorset—Individual tuition in small class; private tuition; coaching. O. E. WATSON, B. A. Oxon, "Restneath," Glen Road. Tel. 1184.

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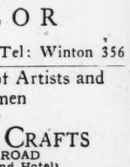

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

Billy Goat Tries a Few Tricks

Little black Billy goat looked gloomily at Boots, the little dog, who was sitting up, begging for candy. When he had finished the sweetmeat, Boots stood up on his hind legs and danced around and around. Then he lay down on the soft green grass and played he was asleep.

Jumping up suddenly, Boots jumped over a long stick Ned, his master, held. Then he jumped over it again and again. Then, wonder of wonders, Boots, the little dog, stood on his head and balanced a big ball on his hind feet.

Now little black Billy goat, seeing how the children petted and fondled Boots for his clever antics, decided he would like to do tricks. Then the children would fondle him in the same way. So he pulled hard upon the rope that held him fast to a peg in the ground until it came loose. Taking care the children did not see him, little black Billy goat ran swiftly out of the stable yard. Not far from the stable yard the door of the playhouse stood wide open. Little black Billy goat looked in. All was quiet inside, so he crept

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Boots Stood On His Hind Legs and Danced

softly in and commenced dancing and prancing about just as Boots, the little fox terrier, had done. Then he lay down on the floor and played he was asleep, then he jumped up and capered over the doll's chair.

Little black Billy goat was proud indeed, when he discovered he was able to do these things. By and by, he remembered that Boots had stood on his hind legs. So little black Billy goat went capering about, standing upon his hinds legs, waving his front hoofs high above his head.

Suddenly he saw another little black Billy goat standing on his hind legs right in front of him. Little black Billy goat opened his eyes wide with amazement. Going over close to the other little black Billy goat, he touched his cold nose with his own warm nose. Then cocking his head on one side, he was startled to see the other little black Billy goat cock his head on one side, too After that he backed away from the other little black Billy goat. Putting his head down close to the floor he tried to lift his hind legs up straight in the air. Of course, he couldn't, he fell all over himself trying, too, and looked very silly. He again saw the other little black Billy goat trying to do the same thing. This made little black Billy goat feel very foolish and very cross. He didn't like having fun poked at him. So he put his head down close to the floor and ran with all his might toward the other little black Billy goat.

Splinter, splinter, splinter sounded something with a great big bang.

Little black Billy goat lifted his head and blinked his eyes. This was very strange indeed! Where had the other little Billy goat gone? He dashed to the other side of the playhouse. But there was nothing there now that looked like a little black Billy goat. Then he saw someone he had not noticed before. Standing close to his side was Boots, the little dog.

"Bow—bow—bow," barked Boots. Prancing over to little black Billy goat he started to lick his face with a soft gentle touch.

"Baa—baa—baa," cried little black Billy goat. Which meant, "Won't you find the other little black Billy goat?"

Now although Boots was very clever at doing tricks he could not tell little black Billy goat where the other black Billy goat had gone. Just then Ned and Jane came running into the playhouse.

"Billy goat, you have broken dolly's mirror," scolded Jane.

"Come along Billy goat," said Ned, "we are going for a ride in the park."

This made little black Billy goat very happy. He was sure he knew how to pull Ned's express wagon a great deal better than Boots did.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Cephas

Cephas is the Aramaic name borne by Simon Peter the apostle, the brother of Andrew; and according to John 1:42, Simon received it from the Master himself on first being ushered into his presence: "Thou art Simon the son of Jona: thou shalt be called Cephas, which is by interpretation, A stone."

"Cephas," in short, means "stone or rock" in Aramaic just as Simon's other name "petros" or "Peter" does in Greek. The word "Cephas" occurs in the Gospels only in the passage just cited, but Paul in his epistles uses it several times, especially in I Corinthians. Thus in pointing out to the men of Corinth the necessity of unity in the faith he would not have them cling partly to himself, partly to Apollos, partly to Cephas, but counsels them to hold fast to the one gospel which each had preached (I Cor. 1:12; 3:22). Then, too, Paul alludes to Cephas' marriage (1 Cor. 9:5) and to the fact that Cephas had seen the risen Lord (1 Cor. 15:5).

What They Say

The Menace

"The greatest menace in the world today is not poison gas, but poisoned ideas."—Dorothy Thompson.

Labor's Work

"Whoever is elected at any time, labor will get what labor is strong enough to take."—Norman Thomas.

Progress

"Science could stop today and not do another thing for a hundred years, and government could not catch up with it."—Mayor La-Guardia of New York.

Grand Jury

"The grand jury was an established institution of English law long before the Norman conquest."—J. C. Furnas.

Odds and Ends

Sugar Content

Approximately one-fourth of grape juice is sugar.

Pacific Highway

Eventually the International Pacific Highway will link Fairbanks, Alaska, with Buenos Aires.

Constructive

In Argentine prisons the convict is paid for his work and taught a useful trade.

Little Known Fact

Saint Patrick, patron saint of Ireland, was a Welshman!

Second Story Pullman

A new train running between San Francisco and Chicago has coaches built in two stories. They have seven bedrooms upstairs and nine downstairs. The beds run crosswise and are transformed into sofas by day.

Picturesque Junks—

In Lighter Vein

We Thought It Was Nonsectarian

A friend has just brought home a vacation story from Washington, D. C.

"We were standing on the steps of the Supreme Court building," he states, "when two lady sightseers came out and one of them shouted to the other: "Come on, let's go over and see the Congregational Library!"

Guess Again

Station WGAR, Cleveland, recently sent a beautiful basket of flowers to a local citizen, enclosing a card bearing the call letters of the radio station.

The maid who took the basket rushed in to her mistress and cried, "Isn't this lovely? It's from the Women's Grand Army of the Republic!"

Coincidence

Customer: "I warn you, I shan't be able to pay for this suit for three months."

Tailor: "Oh, that's all right, sir. Don't worry."

"Thanks. When will it be ready?"

"In three months, sir."—Montreal Star.

—Collier's

Fittingly Housed

Daily Anecdote

A Silent Rebuke

A Boston millionaire and philanthropist, Amos Lawrence, once employed a clerk who regarded himself in an exalted light. One day Mr. Lawrence asked him to deliver a package to the home of a customer, but he declined on the ground that this would compromise his dignity.

Mr. Lawrence said not a word, but delivered the strongest possible rebuke, by delivering the package himself. He believed, with Dr. Johnson, that "he who feels his business is below him, will surely fall below it."

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Which Book?

Nine books are placed on the floor, three rows of three books each. Only two persons should understand the signals.

One goes out of the room and is "It," while the group selects one book. When this has been done "It" comes in, and the leader points to a book and says, "Is it this one?"

Solution: Each book has nine parts, and the position of the book selected is shown "It" when pointing to the first book. For example, if the leader points to the upper left hand corner of the book, it means that the book the group selected is the first book in the first row; if the leader points to the center of a book, it means the book selected is the second book in the second row; if the lower left hand corner of the first book is pointed out, the first book in the third row has been selected, etc. "It" doesn't say "yes" until that particular book is pointed out.

Groups seldom discover the signal and the game is continued until someone solves the trick or all give up and ask for the solution.—M. C., San Francisco.

Quotation for Today

AN AIM in life is the only fortune worth finding, and it is not to be found in foreign lands, but in the heart itself.—R. L. Stevenson.

—Add to the Charm of—

—Shanghai Waters

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Even the old home town has changed a lot. You don't see the women bringing in the wood and water as they did in the good old days.

Buffalo Evening Times: Chicago University students' paper demands that football be abolished. Team isn't doing so well this year, eh?

Toledo Blade: Give the League of Nations credit for having had sense enough to locate where there is least probability of a war.

Detroit News: If the milliner says it's a hat, her guess is probably as good as a customer's.

St. Louis Star-Times: Americans will take no part in the wickedness of war. Evidently they think scrap-iron is used to make plows and pruning hooks.

Humorist: We read that a new midget car just big enough to hold one has appeared in America. Instead of getting in, the owner puts the vehicle on.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: How come a radio speaker sees "that his time is up," and quits while an after-dinner speaker, like Tennyson's brook, "goes on forever"?

Photographs by Eleanor N. Knowles, Long Island City, N. Y.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The Buffalo News recently made the following comment on the most famous in modern civilization:

AJSB KTCLUDVE FBDNU CA OJSJXJYDKJCV, DVE UKJXX KTB PCUK ADPCLU DNB KTCUB GTC ODV TJK, UGDK, UTJVVF, HJOH, CN ODNNF, D ZDXX.

More or Less?

If Mr. B. has less money than Mr. C; Mr. D has more than Mr. E; Mr. F has less than Mr. E; Mr. G has less than Mr. B, and Mr. C has just as much as Mr. F:

Does Mr. E have more or less than Mr. G?

Does Mr. G have more or less than Mr. D?

Does Mr. F have more or less than Mr. G?

Does Mr. B have more or less than Mr. E?

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Direction by Membership

Question: We have a bylaw as follows: "Any action of the board . . shall be subject to direction or revision of the membership at any meeting except election meetings . . . provided the intention of such direction or revision is specified in the call." The board calls a special meeting to hold an election. Is it permissible at this meeting to offer a motion intended to instruct or revise the board with respect to the election? Or would it be incumbent on the membership to proceed with the election without discussion?

Answer: It is a fundamental that the acts of a board are subject to revision by membership. Were it not for the bylaw, this could be done at any regular meeting. The bylaw cited really confirms this fundamental, but makes it necessary to give notice of such intention and excepts election meetings. However, this applies to action already taken by the board.

Anything stated in the call of a meeting would properly be the subject of such discussion, points of order, parliamentary questions, and motions as might arise out of the business specified. While this is simply an application of common parliamentary law, it is in fact in harmony with the bylaw cited.

Letter Changing

An Oakland (Calif.) reader writes: "It won't be long now until one may be hearing (in states other than California, that is) the patter of RAIN upon the ROOF." The change can be made in 5 moves, it is stated.

What Was the Cost of Each?

A horse and saddle cost $50. If the horse cost 4 times as much as the saddle, what was the cost of each?

Dates in U. S. History

This is shared by a Brockton (Mass.) reader. As usual, the first has been checked. Can you identify the other dates?

1	America discovered	1803	
2	Slavery abolished	1630	
3	1st Cont.Congress	1492	1
4	Jamestown,V.sett'd.	1700	
5	Washington el.Pres.	1620	
6	Louisiana purchased	1774	
7	Fed.Const. signed	1863	
8	Pilgrims landed	1789	
9	1st house in Boston	1607	
10	Yale Coll.founded	1787	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Jam for Joy

("Saltspray" in Western Mail, Perth)

Claremont, W. Australia

Just when most people at weekends are preparing for their own amusement, at least one little woman is preparing otherwise.

Her one aim in life is to cheer up and help in some degree those who are unable to help themselves. The aged and infirm especially come under her notice.

This gentle lady will get up before the rest of her household, make her way to the markets, and whilst many of us are turning over in our beds for just that extra forty winks, she is there, bidding against hard-fisted fruit merchants for a certain consignment of fruit.

Having achieved her object and back home once again, coppers and accessories are soon in evidence and a small band of helpers arrive as if by instinct.

The following Sunday is spent in delivering the goods. To each plate of some aged person in the different retreats which obtain throughout the district, a helping of home-made jam signifies that Mrs. —— has been around.

Other times, huge squares of home-made cake are apportioned into equal parts and given personally to the bed-ridden and the blind.

The gift, however, is nothing compared with the cheerful message of good hope, good faith, and good will which accompanies same, as with a little tap on the shoulder here, and a straightening of a pillow there, she passes on her errand with life's matchless gift, fellow feeling, until finally her work, at least for one day, is done.

And her reward . . . just a little smile from God.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each accepted.

Soldering

A young man who has an electric soldering iron has earned money with it by canvassing houses asking if there were any odd jobs of soldering to be done about the house. When he came to our door we quickly thought of a three-candle lamp, two of the candles of which had long since tottered over in their holders, needing only a bit of solder to put the lamp back into service.

We let him fix this, and he did such a neat job that we had him solder the handle of a favorite saucepan and repair a hole in an old cooking pot. These jobs, although small, earned a tidy sum for the man; and he told us that it was astonishing how many such small jobs he could do in a day.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Five thousand years of civilization, and still the most famous are those who can hit, swat, shinny, kick, or carry a ball.

More or Less?: Correctly arranged, Mr. G. has the least; Mr. B. comes next; Messrs. C. and F. next, then Mr. E., and finally Mr. D., with the most. This would give Mr. E more than Mr. G.; Mr. G less than Mr. D.; Mr. F more than Mr. G.; and Mr. B. less than Mr. E.

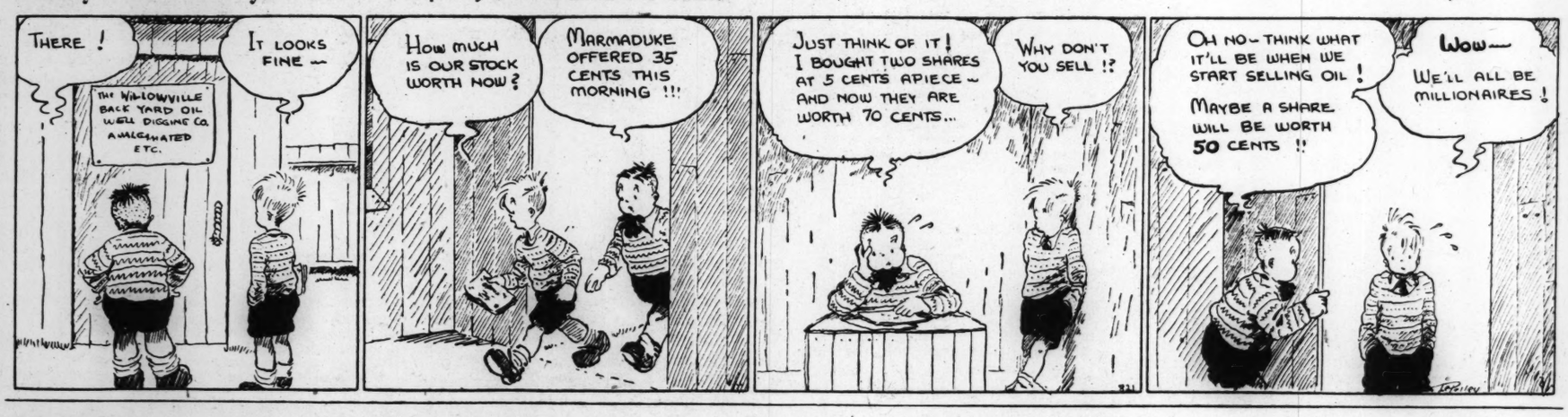
Letter Changing: Rain, lain, loin, loon, roof, roof.

What Was the Cost of Each?: Horse, $40. Saddle, $10.

Dates in U. S. History: America discovered in 1492; slavery abolished in 1863; the First Continental Congress met in 1774; Jamestown Va., settled in 1607; Washington became President in 1789. Louisiana was purchased in 1803; the Federal Constitution was signed in 1787; the Pilgrims landed in 1620; the first house was built in Boston in 1630; Yale College founded in 1700.

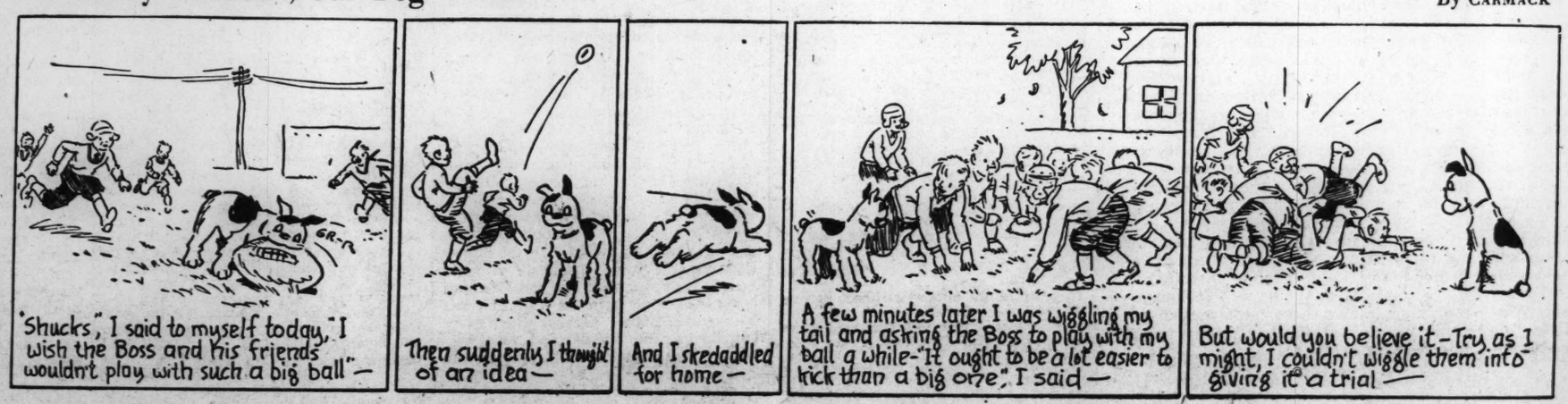
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Prosperity Just Around the Corner*

By Le Pelley


THERE !
IT LOOKS FINE —
THE HALLOWVILLE BACK YARD OIL WELL DIGGING CO. AMALGAMATED ETC.
HOW MUCH IS OUR STOCK WORTH NOW?
MARMADUKE OFFERED 35 CENTS THIS MORNING !!!
JUST THINK OF IT! I BOUGHT TWO SHARES AT 5 CENTS APIECE — AND NOW THEY ARE WORTH 70 CENTS...
WHY DON'T YOU SELL !?
OH NO — THINK WHAT IT'LL BE WHEN WE START SELLING OIL !
MAYBE A SHARE WILL BE WORTH 50 CENTS !!
WOW — WE'LL ALL BE MILLIONAIRES !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Sale*

By Carmack


"Shucks", I said to myself today, "I wish the Boss and his friends wouldn't play with such a big ball"—
Then suddenly I thought of an idea—
And I skedaddled for home—
A few minutes later I was wiggling my tail and asking the Boss to play with my ball a while—"It ought to be a lot easier to kick than a big one", I said—
But would you believe it—Try as I might, I couldn't wiggle them into giving it a trial—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Same Thing

IT MUST be comforting to Rome and Berlin, as well as to Tokyo, to hear London, Paris and Washington wondering aloud as to whether they are talking about the same thing when they discuss President Roosevelt's Chicago speech.

The British Foreign Office is reported as reluctant to become involved in the Far East because it is already so busy in Europe. Premier Chautemps has welcomed President Roosevelt's moral support against the politics of violence in international affairs. But the French leader's terms are general, while semi-official interpretation of the French attitude is specific and places Asiatic developments virtually on file until the European dictators have been curbed. On the other hand it can be stated of American public opinion that it would keenly resent an effort by European statesmen to involve the United States in diplomatic conflict simply to pull British and French chestnuts out of European fires.

London and Paris, and indeed all those remaining League powers who may expect of the United States such support for world law as may turn the balance away from war, should be warned against overestimating the change that has come over American sentiment. That there has been some change cannot be doubted. The increasing threat of aggression not only to peace but to democracy has been felt in the United States. But the disillusionment with the outcome of the last war to end war and make the world safe for democracy has not been erased.

It was no sudden readiness on the part of Americans to adventure into European affairs that gave President Roosevelt his opportunity to speak words of comfort to peaceable governments. It was the sentimental interest which Americans have always felt in Far Eastern affairs. Aggression in the East was a matter which Americans could appreciate as concerning themselves. President Roosevelt very properly took the opportunity to prepare public opinion for the fact that aggression anywhere is an immediate concern of all nations, the United States included, who require for their well-being an orderly world.

The United States should expect little co-operation from European powers in any attempt to check aggression in the Far East to serve exclusively American interests. London and Paris should expect little support from the United States to check aggression only in Europe. One of the reasons for Franco-British hesitation to enter a four-power pact with Germany and Italy is that such a pact would guarantee non-aggression only in western Europe, leaving eastern Europe to the tender mercies of those powers with the biggest guns. Likewise the United States will not be eager to commit itself to attempts to secure the peace of the West while leaving peace in the East to the whims of Japan's military leaders.

The reasoning behind these parallel attitudes is sound. The threat of aggression anywhere is a threat of aggression everywhere. When aggression succeeds in one instance, governments willing to resort to it are encouraged to believe it will succeed in another instance.

Really, of course, London, Paris and Washington are talking about the same thing. namely, the use of violence and threats of violence to obtain changes in international conditions which should be procurable only through conciliation, arbitration and legislation. In implying a willingness to take a broad view of the problem of aggression, instead of confining his hopes to the Far East, President Roosevelt was inviting European powers to take a similarly broad view of that problem.

It was inevitable that such a view would take a general statement. And it is natural that Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to Washington, should now seek to ascertain for his Government into just what precise terms that statement may be translated. The expression of mild reservations on both sides are the usual diplomatic feelers with which governments sound out one another. But it is essential that the feelers miss no point of understanding or misunderstanding in a discussion so vital to world peace and progress.

Borah and Black

SOMEWHAT tardily one of the confusions of the affaire Black has now been cleared up. Perhaps the thing which weighed most heavily against the new justice with Americans who wished to judge fairly was the charge that he had allowed the Senate to confirm him in the belief that he had never been a Klansman.

This charge appears to have been based chiefly on the fact that in the debate over confirmation Senator Borah had said that Mr. Black was not a member of the Klan. The impression was that the Senate had acted on assurance given by Mr. Black to Senator Borah and others that he was not a member at any time. When Mr. Justice Black admitted that he had joined but resigned before entering the Senate Mr. Borah promptly declared that such had been his understanding of the situation.

To The Christian Science Monitor this seemed important. If other senators—less ready to speak out now—voted for Mr. Black under the impression that he had been but was no longer a Klansman then plainly the Senate had not been hood-winked and should take its share of responsibility. This newspaper in an exclusive interview obtained Senator Borah's explanation. He never said Mr. Black was never a member of the Klan. But parts of his Senate statement were open to such interpretation.

Possibly the most interesting words were:

> We know that Senator Black has said in private conversation, not since this matter came up but at other times, that he was not a member of the Klan, and there is no evidence that he is.

How many senators understood "was not a member" to mean "never had been a member" and how many to mean "is not a member"? And how many were included in Mr. Borah's "we know"? Mr. Borah, plainly, was not deceived. Was the Senate deceived or was it merely indulging senatorial courtesy? How many senators will be as frank and responsible as Mr. Borah?

Introduction to Autumn

STILLNESS pervades the vaulted cathedral of the October forest, broken only by an occasional raucous note from jay or crow or the chattering of a squirrel. The choristers of summer have disappeared, but now a richness of color gratifies the senses. Through the dome of the beeches and the Gothic arches of intertwining elm branches pours the molten gold of the autumn sun.

Most of the trees still cling to their chlorophyl, but a score of types, from the sourwood of the Southern Appalachians to the rock maples of Maine, have flung sedateness to the winds and donned carnival colors for a dance with the fall winds. The scarlet oaks are aflame from top to bottom, each like veritable gigantic burning bush!

Dogwood, sumac, sassafras, holly berries, spicebush, wahoo, and bittersweet add their brilliance to an ensemble which makes the year's gayest season. No wonder roads are still full of tourists. Why not more fall vacations? It's time this myth of "melancholy days" was shattered.

Labor Strength in Unity

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressing that body at its annual convention in Denver, misreads the temper of the American public when he asks it to support the Federation in its war with the Committee for Industrial Organization. John L. Lewis would similarly misread public sentiment if he asked the public to support the C. I. O. against the A. F. of L. The thinking public cannot be appealed to in behalf of labor warfare. It can be appealed to only by a successful effort on the part of both labor factions to spare it the inconvenience, cost and distress of further strife.

The American public has every right to expect the Federation, laying claim as it does to moderation, to seek a peace formula at its convention. The original cause of the quarrel has actually shrunk, even as the invectives grow more bitter. Two years ago Mr. Lewis led a revolt against the Federation, because the Federation voted down industrial unionization that did not follow craft lines.

Last May, however, a special convocation of Federation leaders in Cincinnati determined to liberalize the craft requirements and solicit the membership of the unskilled workers on much the same basis as the C. I. O. had originally proposed. This change warrants reappraisal of the whole controversy.

On the other hand the C. I. O. should recognize that there is advantage in compromise. In its year of pell-mell organization drives in the steel, automobile and textile industries, it has incurred serious setbacks. Many of its tactics, while winning important victories at the start, have crystallized opposition and in many quarters have earned it the reputation of radicalism and irresponsibility.

The Federation's chief grievance lies in the fact that Mr. Lewis and his ten unions have sought to effect a policy approved by a minority but rejected by a majority of the Federation in convention two years ago. Unless the C. I. O. recants, the Federation holds that negotiations with it would be tantamount to accepting the dictation of a minority. Probably this circumstance under ordinary conditions could not be tolerated. But these are not ordinary conditions.

Failure to negotiate will plunge, perhaps, 700 central city organizations and 30,000 local unions into jurisdictional warfare. Organized labor is likely to become a cause of industrial instability, rather than of stability. The nation's new body of labor legislation drafted in labor's interest may be encumbered and frustrated in its operation. The effort of the Administration to better the lot of the 40,000,000 wage earners will be impeded as the unions lose sight of those fundamentals of wages, hours and working conditions in a selfish struggle for power.

When employers cause suffering for even a section of the public through refusing to negotiate, labor is unstinted in its criticism. It might be well for organized labor to give these employers an example of conciliation when its own vested interests are at stake.

Britain and Italy

Book News of the Day

A CORRESPONDENT of an English newspaper, George Martelli, has written in ITALY AGAINST THE WORLD (London: Chatto & Windus. 12s. 6d.) a lucid and readable exposition of Anglo-Italian relations, which deserves a wide audience in the present critical times.

Starting from events before the Ethiopian war, Mr. Martelli's book provides an excellent introduction to the last act of a drama whose climax the world is now so anxiously awaiting. He is reassuring about this last act. He does not think a European war inevitable. He doubts the permanence of the Rome-Berlin axis. He sees it as the Italian method of *combinazioni* — the method of intriguing with a third party to impress the other side.

About Italy's future moves, he says, "There is only one rule; she will sell herself to the highest bidder, and if there is no one bidding, to the player who holds the best cards. Who that will be when the moment comes nobody can say; but it would be a mistake to assume in advance that it will not be Britain."

* * *

Mr. Martelli's picture of the British Government since 1934 is that of a gambler backing Italian friendship and at the same time feeding lollipops to his children (the British public) to distract them from the fact that he is not backing the League of Nations. The lollipops, of course, were sanctions and other jabs at Italy which were forced on the Government by the press of the Left and public opinion in general. If Italy's success has merely increased her ambitions and tempted her to further depredations, next time at the expense of England, then, Mr. Martelli says, historians will condemn this Government. He thinks the gamble will succeed and that the British Government will continue its quest of the League ideal, in short, guarded hops rather than by the bold leap which many people favor.

He blames the British Government, however, for its "dishonorable" hiding of its real policy. Its excuse was that the British public did not know its own mind; that they wanted to vindicate the League but did not want war.

* * *

"Perhaps the clearest lesson to be learnt from the episode," Mr. Martelli says, "is the need for education in the public. The power of the masses to control international affairs is a relatively new phenomenon . . . You would not put a dangerous instrument into the hand of a child. If democracy is to control foreign policy, it must go to school as those did who controlled it in the past. It must learn to forego excessive emotionalism, it must study history more carefully . . . Above all it must learn to be tolerant of what is different from itself."

The Ethiopian campaign is primarily the subject of Mr. Martelli's book, but the scene of his narrative is laid more often in Europe than in Africa, and the protagonists are statesmen and politicians rather than generals and warriors. Although he was correspondent in Ethiopia for a newspaper of the Right, the author shows a well-balanced outlook. History alone can prove, with the aid of official documents now secret, the real truth of the events in question. Meanwhile, this book offers welcome enlightenment and a plausible guide behind the scenes of high statesmanship.

P. L.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Voice From Yellowstone Canyon

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has said that the purpose of his present trip West is to get into touch with the people and learn what they are thinking. He is finding out what many people think. At several stops he has pointed with pride to projects completed with federal funds and reminded his audiences of the various ways in which they have been helped by the New Deal.

Apparently the reaction has been marked. There has been manifest a desire to show gratitude for benefits received, coupled with demands for more benefits. Most eloquent of all the voices he has heard was this shout that came from a spectator when the President stopped outside the ranger station at the canyon in Yellowstone Park:

> Three cheers for the President and his wife, but don't change the Supreme Court.

It is recorded that the President and Mrs. Roosevelt laughed. We hope they did not take the incident too lightly. They may have heard the voice of the West when this discriminating cheer was sounded.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

A Voice From the Past

IN THE British House of Lords just two hundred years ago, Lord Chesterfield spoke as follows:

> Let us consider, my Lords, that arbitrary power has seldom or never been introduced into any country at once. It must be introduced by slow degrees, and, as it were, step by step, lest the people should perceive its approach. The barriers and fences of the people's liberty must be plucked up one by one, and some plausible pretenses must be found for removing or hoodwinking, one after another, those sentries who are posted by the Constitution of a free country, for warning the people of their danger. When these preparatory steps are once made, the people may, then, indeed, with regret see slavery and arbitrary power making long strides over their land, but it will then be too late to think of preventing or avoiding the impending ruin.

These words are quite as pertinent now as when they were uttered, and still more pertinent to America than to the country where they were uttered.—*Cincinnati Times Star,* Ohio.

A Sit-Down That Would Be Popular—and Profitable

Now They Are Gone

EIGHTEEN hundred miles north of tidewater (as the river flows), eight hundred miles west of New York, on the shores of the Ohio River opposite Louisville, stands one of the oldest shipbuilding plants in the world. For more than a century it has been in continuous operation and in the hands of one family. Nearly three thousand steamboats have been launched there for river service and, being built of wood, and swanlike and possessed of an airy grace, not one of them ever ventured out to sea. Their service was performed on the Mississippi and its navigable tributaries.

The Mississippi steamboat was a vessel distinct and apart from any other craft that ever floated, designed to meet the hard requirements for navigating the treacherous channels of Old Miss and her tributaries: flat-bottomed, light craft, tall-chimneyed, with an excessive amount of ornamentation on pilot house, cabin interiors and deck railings. Pushed by sternwheels or sidewheels of prodigious size, this was the type of steam vessel that made the Mississippi famous, that Mark Twain loved, that played an important part in the upbuilding of the American Midlands, and that has disappeared from our rivers; its place being taken by the commonplace steel towboats which push freight up and down between the river ports and New Orleans.

And that was the type of boat which the old Howard Shipyards and Dock Co., of Jeffersonville, Ind., built by the hundreds.

Old river men along the Mississippi say that the Howard family are the "steamboat buildin'est family" that ever lived. The first James Howard came from England some time prior to 1820 and settled in Losantiville (now Cincinnati). Shortly thereafter he entered the employment of Anders Hartshorn, a shipbuilder who was busy launching barges, flatboats and funny, dumpy little steam-propelled boats of an ungainly sort—forerunners of the big boats that were to come after. At Cincinnati, in those days, there were a half dozen plants building boats of this sort. Later the largest steamboat-building plant of Cincinnati, the famous Marine Ways, came into existence.

* * *

Working for Hartshorn, young Jim Howard's job was to run errands for the workmen every hour. But before long he graduated from that job and launched out for himself. In 1836 or '37 he went to Jeffersonville, Ind., and began building steamboats on his own hook. He built big boats for the famous Lightning Line (for which Mark Twain worked) and the Railroad Line, and any number of individual boats than ran independently. While James B. Eads, up at Carondelet, Mo., was building gunboats for the federal service in the Civil War, Howard of Jeffersonville was designing steamboats that were converted into "battleships" for the Confeds.

Howard built the *Robert E. Lee II,* which was an improvement on the famous boat of that name that won the Great Race in 1870. Howard built the *Ed Richardson,* larger than the *Lee,* which could carry 8000 bales of cotton and a full quota of passengers as well. The *Richardson's* bill-of-fare for dinner (it was never called a "menu") won her a huge following. But the most famous boats that came from the Howard yards were those mighty packets which were launched in the 'eighties and 'nineties—boats whose names are still renowned in the Middle West and South. There was the *J. M. White* (launched 1878—burned 1886), probably the queen of the whole lot. She was 325 feet long. Her cabin was luxurious and ornate. Her sidewheels were more than forty feet in diameter. Seventy-five feet in the air rose her mighty twin chimneys, their tops ornamented with wrought iron oak leaves eight feet high.

She brought down to New Orleans from the plantations on one occasion 7500 bales of cotton, 3000 bags of cotton seed, 1500 packages of sundries, 200 cabin passengers and 300 deck passengers. During Mardi Gras the *White* became the royal barge which Rex, King of Carnival and Lord of Misrule, used as he came into the Crescent City for New Orleans' week of fun and merriment. She was a fast boat—so fast that the Negro roustabouts used to call her "Tobin's Train." Capt. John W. Tobin was owner and master.

* * *

For the famous Anchor Line the Howards built more than forty steamboats whose names were synonymous for speed, comfort and luxury (as the terms were then understood). Following the Anchor Line the boats for the United States Mail Line (later Louisville and Cincinnati Packet Co.) slid down from the Howard ways and glided off on the smooth Ohio to win fame and fortune. Commodore F. A. Laidley's big *City of Louisville* and *City of Cincinnati,* each more than 300 feet long, were fine examples of the later boats that came from the Howard yards. And one must not forget the *Kate Adams*—the last of the really "grand ladies of the river." She burned in 1927.

And where are they now? We look in vain, for that "White Wonder man has ceased to build." As one lad who was "fotch up" on the rivers once said—

> Can you not see them still, airy and white,
> Tall-chimneyed, surface gliding, moving light
> As shallops on ten thousand miles of river!
> Scarcely their passing made the surface quiver
> In lessening bright waves! Now they are gone—
> Each to its destined fate, a proud white swan.
> And we who loved them look for them in vain
> On now unburdened rivers . . .
> Yet here on silent nights I think there floats
> A ghostly company of lovely boats—
> Dark shapes against a dark like amethyst,
> Still misty hulls yet whiter than the mist;
> And moving on these rivers without sound
> Great wheels ply endlessly around, around,
> And neither waves nor ripples rise and die
> To show the mystery of their passing by.

GARNET LAIDLAW ESKEW

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Mr. Justice Black's Dilemma"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having twice read the article, "Mr. Justice Black's Dilemma," printed in the Monitor, I should like to make a query: If a person has done good work, why should he ignore or be indifferent to it (even though it be his own work) because of "etiquette" or "tradition"? If Justice Black has done good work in his service as Senator, why should he, or any justice, repudiate it, as it were, by not "sitting" on it with the other justices? It seems to me this is going too far with etiquette and ethics of a tribunal. It is the good work that counts, not so much the person who does it.

C. H. E.,

Melrose, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Educating the Movies

[Excerpts From an Address Before the Williamstown Institute of Human Relations]

By Dr. Edgar Dale

Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University

THE motion picture industry has been a pioneering industry. It has had to meet baffling technological problems and it has solved them. But there is another kind of change which the motion picture industry has not sensed too well. This is the increased discrimination of the motion picture consumer. Our tastes are the result of our experiences. We judge by our bests. And the millions of people who have seen Captains Courageous, Fury, Black Legion, They Won't Forget, The Story of Louis Pasteur, The Good Earth, White Parade, Romeo and Juliet, Winterset, The Prince and the Pauper, and Zola have had their standards set higher by that experience.

This suggests better definitions of movie publics with possibilities of motion picture theaters specializing in particular types of programs. Why should every theater in almost every city play almost identical pictures? Why do not some of them specialize in revivals, some in newsreels, and shorts, others in thrillers and melodramas. And this leads to one further suggestion. The motion picture industry has grossly neglected the production of intelligent short subjects. At the present time the motion picture industry is reviewing its short subjects to discover which of them might prove useful for school use.

* * *

But there is danger in having the production of educationally powerful films concentrated in the hands of a small group of men, some of whom are closely linked to major banking interests. We need, therefore, to have production of motion pictures carried on by many agencies outside of Hollywood—by churches, by trade unions, by schools and colleges, by independents, by the Government. The production of the so-called documentary film which has risen to great prominence in England is a portent of what might be done in this country. The making of documentary or non-fiction films is in part a reaction against the fictional, unreal approach to life problems so frequently found in typical Hollywood movies. We have a fictionized laboring man, a fictionized stenographer, a fictionized financier, a fictionized newspaper man. The movie world operates in a realm of fictional and often fictitious stereotypes.

The typical documentary film is, of course, not the only type of film that documents life—fiction films do it, too. Yet the documentary film by its very nature gives a much wider opportunity for creative artists to give us their interpretation of current economic, politic, industrial, or religious problems. . . . This movement has not yet struck America with full force. Nevertheless the film "The Plow That Broke the Plains" made by the Resettlement Administration, is one of the finest documentary films yet made. When you realize that more than half a million people have already seen this film in the state of Ohio, you get some notion of the extent to which a single film such as this one can make the American public sensitive to the problem of soil erosion and land planning. What films might be made that would be especially useful for the purposes of such a group as this, I make the highly tentative suggestions of the following films:

A film showing typical housing conditions for Negroes. We can document on celluloid some of the striking facts presented by Edith Abbott in her book, "Tenements of Chicago." Here she tells us that nearly half of the sleeping rooms of Chicago's tenements are overcrowded beyond the legal maximum—that Negroes in Chicago, as elsewhere must pay higher rents than white tenants—for the worst housing. Low wages and low incomes are a basic difficulty. Such a film would not be as funny as showing Stepin Fetchit on the screen but would do much more to promote decent living conditions.

* * *

We need films showing child life in different lands. Such films might show how basically similar child problems are no matter where one may live. Such films ought, perhaps, to show similarities in the work and play of children the world over instead of emphasizing bizarre differences as is sometimes done.

Finally, and most important of all, we must equip our citizenry with the understanding, the insight, the discrimination necessary to evaluate critically what they see on the screen, hear on the radio, or read in the press. We have learned in America and elsewhere to make and distribute propaganda faster than we have learned how to resist and evaluate it. It comes to us in a constant stream from the press, the radio, and the movies. We need a Consumers Research Organization to evaluate its factual accuracy, its biased sources.

I realize that this is a task of overwhelming magnitude but by using the very instruments that too frequently deceive us, we can make excellent progress in achieving our objective. Through the motion pictures which we shall make in the future we shall emphasize fact not fiction. We shall deal less frequently in the future in our films with life on the upper economic levels, with nobility and royalty, with "escape" stereotypes. We shall emphasize the dramatic in the struggles and successes of the common man. We shall follow Emerson's advice to look for "beauty and holiness in new and necessary facts, in the field and the roadside, in the shop and the mill."